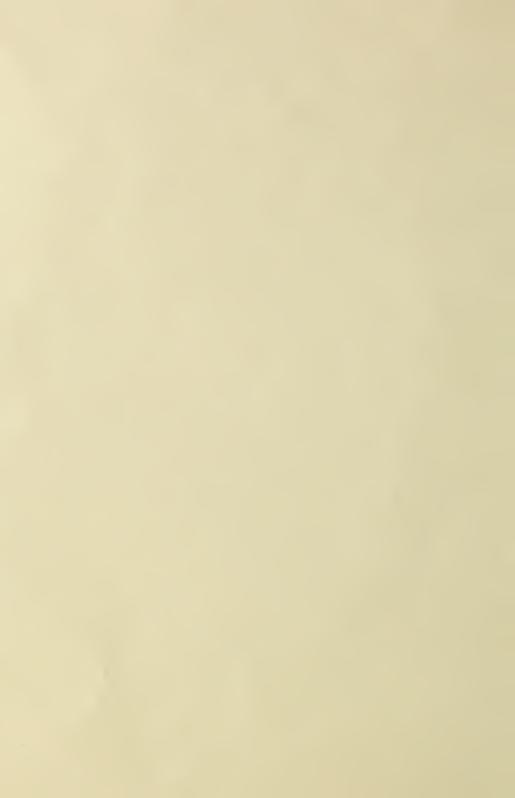
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Vol. III.]

MAY 1866.

[No. 5.

THE

MARYLAND FARMER:

MONTHLY MAGAZINE

DEVOTED TO

Agriculture, Yorticulture, Bural Economy & Mechanic Arts.

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E. WHIPMAN

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MARYLAND FARMER:

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Vol. 3.

BALTIMORE, MAY 1, 1866.

No. 5.

THE GREAT SOUTHERN RELIEF FAIR.

We cannot let the occasion pass by without noti-.cing, at least, once again, the Great Fair for the relief of destitute persons at the South, which has been held in this city and which closed on the evening of Friday, the 13th of April. To say that the results of the Fair exceeded the most sanguine expectations of its benevolent and indefatigable promoters, would be simply to repeat what is upon every tongue and would convey no idea of what was really accomplished. Speaking from the money point of view, the Fair will certainly realize no less a sum than one hundred and fifty thousand dollars, and it is not improbable, when all the sales are completed and all returns are made, there will be a considerable excess of that amount. But this is not all. There is to be another great summer Fair at West River, Md., in June next, to which many of the articles remaining unsold will be sent and many other articles furnished expressly for the occasion. Eight thousand dollars, partly in money and partly in provisions, have already been forwarded to Gov. Jenkins, of Georgia, for distribution among the families in his State most in want of immediate assistance; and, in a short time, the remainder of the fund will be divided up and passed into trustworthy hands in the different States where the suffering and privation are most severe, to be used in a similar manner. So much forthe money aspect of the Great Southern Relief Fair.

But valuable and timely as this aid will be to many destitute persons in the Southern States, the moral and social significance of such a spontaneous demonstration of sympathy and regard, is neither less important nor less touching. In all the duties of hospitality the people of Maryland were never known to be backward. In all matters of charity they have given liberally and ungrudingly. Harassed in many ways during the past five years; cut off entirely from their customary commercial intercourse with the South; with business stagnant and with shipping lying idle in the harbor; a disorganized labor system and war, with its desolating effects, actually upon them, either directly or indirectly, in many ways—

in the midst of all these trials and tribulations of their own, it is to their honor that they never for a moment hesitated to alleviate sorrow in whatever shape it came to them, and to minister to suffering under circumstances too painful to dwell upon.-Let no one doubt after this magnificent demonstration of the first two weeks of April, where sympathies of the people of Maryland attach themselves .-It was the grandest outburst of feeling ever witnessed in a State. It comprised all classes of the population; and to swell the annual fund of the treasury of the Fair, the money donations of the wealthy were supplemented by the merchandize of our business men, the flour and provisions of our commercial houses. paintings and articles of virtu from various sources, agricultural implements and machinery, horses, cows, oxen, country produce of all kinds, and even the jewelry and personal ornaments of our women.-Those who could give neither money nor goods, gave their labour to the noble cause; and many gave money, goods and labour-never abating one jot of their enthuslasm, never slackening in their endeavours to promote the success of the Fair, until it was brought to a triumphant conclusion. In the fund held by the Treasurer, lie side by side the thousands of the millionaire and the equally precious "widow's mite." Nor were their wanting largehearted people in other States, who were ready to lend a helping hand-and for this praiseworthy abrogation of sectionalism, they richly deserve and will receive from unknown, yet not ungrateful lips. those blessings which are the fitting tributes of good deeds unselfishly done. But for our people of Maryland-not of Baltimore alone, although she came out grandly—but also of the counties of the good old State, what shall we say of them, except that it seemed to be impressed upon them that it was their special mission to do all that lay within their power to give color to the wan lips, brightness to the sad eyes, and fulness to the shrunken cheeks of those sufferers at the South who have wrestled with sor-row and looked starvation in the face, and could only look for relief from the sympathy and practical loving kindness of the tender and generous hearted. Our people, let us say it of them proudly, did their whole duty in this matter, in a manner that was worthy of their ancient renown.

OUR COUNTRY ROADS.

Our country roads are generally found in a rougher and more neglected condition than they ought to be in a State so long settled and populous as Maryland. The appropriations for their repair are frequently too small in amount to have any really useful effect, and the trifling annual sum accorded by the Commissioners, is usually frittered away in a most absurd and inefficient manner. The holes and deep ruts are filled with loose earth taken from the wayside bank, and which is not unfrequently washed away again after a few hard rains. The huge heaps thrown diagonally across the roads are not only of small practical value, but are occasionally the cause of injury to passing vehicles and are always a source of trouble and annoyance. Boulders and rocks are generally suffered to remain in the bed of the road where, if they crop out too much, they are covered with a light skim of earth, which binds nothing and speedily disappears. The marshy places and springs which sometimes occur in the road bed, are rarely drained, but are simply filled with loose stone, thus finding no bottom, are never compacted, and, therefore, either sink in, or are gradually worked loosely to the surface by passing teams. These slovenly practices should be remedied. A good solid road that can be travelled in all weathers and at all seasons, will invariably pay for the expense of making it, in the increased value of the lands through which it runs, and in the economy of horse power and the wear and tear of teams. We hold, therefore, it would be directly good policy on the part of the County Commissioners to appropriate a sum of money sufficient to make the roads under their care permanently firm, and to keep them in the best possible order. But our farmers should not wait the tardy action of the Commissioners. Each neighbourhood, where it is practicable, should take the matter in hand. A really good road, as we have already remarked, will always make an ample return for the labor and money expended on it, in the saving of vehicles and hubs, and in the ease and comfort with which it can be travelled. Property is thus brought more open to inspection, and purchasers are not deterred from buying because of difficulties encountered at the outset. Markets too are practically brought nearer; the hauling of manure for the farm is rendered easier, and all the disagreeable mishaps attendant upon travelling by bad ways are thus avoided. It is unfortunately the case that most persons fail to understand their true interest in this matter, or to appreciate how much might be done to remedy the evil by concert of action. We think, however, that the time has arrived when more attention should be paid to the condition of our country roads, and we

to their improvement, which may be useful in preventing those engaging in undertakings of this kind from falling into many errors. The worst location for a road, and yet the one most usually adopted is in a valley between two hills. Constant travel deepens the road bed, heavy rains fill up and change the direction of the ditches, and the whole wash of the water and beds on each side finds its outlet by the channel of the road, so that the ruts of the latter are scooped out into deep gutters, and its bed otherwise obstructed by the loose stones and debris brought down by the flood. Where the soil is suitable let the road be made, wherever practicable, on the hill-It will be more permanent, will require less repair, and, by careful engineering may, in many cases, be made so as to make the incline gradual and easy, and to carry off the water shed and excess of rainfall by ditches cut next to the bank, and discharging the accumulation of water by underdrains below, the surface and finding their vent by the outer slope. A road that takes the hill in its steepest grade is always difficult to keep in repair, and the loaded wagons that have to ascend it must have the weight they carry graduated to the power required to make the ascent, or additional horses must be put on to overcome this portion of the route. Very frequently in instances of this kind, a marked improvement might be effected by carrying the road around the hill, instead of directly across it where even; if the way be rather longer, the strain put upon the horses will be lessened and heavier loads may be drawn with the same team. But as most of our roads have already been in use for many years, and as they frequently mark the boundaries of estates, a change in their direction might be found, if not impracticable, yet so beset with obstacles, as to render it very difficult. Under these circumstances, the best that can now be done with such roads, is to improve the road bed. For this purpose, either gravel or broken stone constitute the best materials; but where these cannot be obtained, resort must be had to other substances. Oyster shells make an excellent road bed, as so does the refuse slag and cinders from an iron furnace. The best "foundation for a dirt road in the absence of these, is a gravelly hard pan, free from water; the next best, gravel and clay in such proportions as they will pack hard." Underdraining in moist places, or where the rain fall is great, should never be neglected. In wet soils, an underdrain four feet deep and running lengthwise of the road, is the best, if its volume of water can be discharged at some convenient point. The road bed itself should not be too wide-fifteen feet from the centre to the ditches on either side will be ample for most purposes-the road sloping imperceptibly from the centre to the ditches. On no account should water be suffered to propose therefore, to offer some suggestions in regard stand in the latter. Where the course of the water is to be turned across the road, instead of abrupt breaks the road should take a gentle rise in the upper portion of it, with no perceptible break in the grade below. A carriage or wagon will easily run over these imperceptible swells without experiencing that rough jolt which gives so dislocating a wrench to the springs and iron work where the road breaks are badly made, as they generally are now. It is best to repair roads late in the spring and during the summer season, so as to allow time for the bed to harden or solidify before the winter sets in. Autumn mending, even when well done, is frequently ineffective against freezing and thawing. Wherever practicable, no ascent should exceed one foot in twentyfour, and the road should have free exposure to sun and wind, so as to produce a rapid evaporation of moisture. "In the construction of a new road practice must adapt itself to circumstances. There is no rule that will hold good in all situations. In some places the soil is just right, it cannot be improved and will never need repairs. Other situations only require slight grading, so as to form a level road bed. In other places the soil is good, but contains boulders. Every one of these, within a foot of the surface, should be removed. A single stone may be tramped fifty times a day by passing wagons. It will be low to estimate the average damage at five cents a thump, and this, in one day, would pay the expense of removing the stone. The damage that one stone may do in a single year would be sufficient to clear a mile of road bed."

Constant attention should be given to the repairing of bridges and the cleaning out of drains. A slight coating of earth thrown on a road will pack hard, even if rain should follow; whilst a thick coating spread carelessly, would cut up into ruts and would become a quagmire and remain so for months. well made road bed will only become moist from beneath, or from defective drainage. If well packed and well sloped, it will shed water like a roof. Our present system of road mending looks badly, and something should be done to remedy it. The annual patching, as it is now done, only makes them gradually worse. Yet with slight changes in grade and with good ditches and well rounded road bed, many of them already in use would require but few repairs. Good country roads are a necessity, and we trust they will soon be so considered. They add much to the comfort of the community, to the value of the land through which they pass and are, in every other respect, economical.

No man is born into the world whose work is not born with him. There is always work, and tools to work withal, for those who will.

Poverty is the only load which is the heavier the more loved ones there are to assist in supporting.

VALUABLE LAND TABLE.

We commend, says the Germantown Telegraph, the following communication to the attention of the Agricultural reader, as a valuable table for their guidance, and worthy of preservation for reference. It is practical and accurate, so far as our knowledge of the matter extends.

TABLE OF MEASURE OF LAND.—Knowing the difficulty often experienced by farmers and others, in laying off small parcels of land to be used in making an experiment in growth of crops, or application of manures—I have prepared a small table of measures, in the simplest form, which may be useful to the readers of your paper.

It will be seen by reference to the plan that a practice sometimes followed by farmers is very erroneous; if the side of a square containing one acre measures 208.94 feet, one-half that length will not make a square containing one-half an acre, but only one-fourth an acre, and one-third the length of line will enclose a square of one-ninth an acre, and one-fourth the line, squared, will contain one-sixteenth an acre, and so on, the square of the fraction of the line taken will give the part of an acre enclosed.

ONE ACRE CONTAINS
160 square rods; 4840 square rards; 43,560 square feet.
ONE ROD CONTAINS

30.25 square yards; 272.25 square feet.
One square yard contains nine square feet.
THE SIDE OF A SQUARE TO CONTAIN

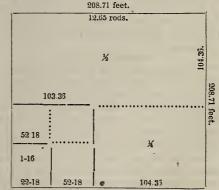
 One acre
 208.71 feet
 12.65 rods
 .64 paces

 One-half acre
 .147.58
 8.94
 "
 .45

 One-third acre
 .120.50
 "
 .730
 "
 .37
 "

 One-fourth acre
 .104.33
 "
 6.32
 "
 .32
 "

 One-eighth acre
 .73.79
 "
 4.47
 "
 .22½
 "



The square above is supposed to contain one acre. .

J. HERBERT SHEDD.

Boston, Mass.

Abortion in Cows.—From a careful examination in relation to abortion, I am satisfied that one of the causes of abortion is as stated by Mr. Vincent, of Prospect, in the Herald of March 27th. "High keeping, or abundance of strong food, and full flesh, as I am informed, it is the best and fleshiest cows that abort."

Our Agricultural Calendar.

Farm Work for May.

For those who are beforehand with their work and have so systematised their labors as to be able to devote themselves exclusively to what yet remains to be done that is proper to the season, the month of May will open auspiciously. In some few cases in the southern counties of the State, the corn crop will already have been planted, notwithstanding the season is rather backward, but generally speaking, it is yet to be gotten into the ground .-As a rule, perhaps, in all exposed situations, and especially where the lands are peculiarly liable to the action of late frosts, it is perhaps quite as well that planting should be delayed until all danger from this cause is over. But as soon as the ground is sufficiently warm to receive and start the seed, planting should be pushed forward as rapidly as possible. We again enter our earnest protest against pitching large crops, unless under the two conditions of a fertile soil and an ample force of efficient hands to work it. For the rest, everybody knows that the month of May, properly speaking, should close up handsomely the preparatory spring work, and that the earlier in the month these operations are completed the greater chance there will be of a good crop, and the more leisure the farmer will have to attend to the multifarious duties that will press upon him from this time forward until after harvest. With our best wishes for their success we close these remarks by calling attention as usual to the work of the month.

Planting of Corn.

In the last number of the Farmer we discussed at large the preparation of the soil, the mode of planting and the after culture of this important crop, and to that number we refer our readers for details. We recapitulate, however, the principal points to be observed. In the first place, if the subsoil is of good quality, land intended for corn can never be ploughed too deep, for the more freely the roots of the plant are permitted to ramble in search of food the more efficiently they will be able to supply the wants of the growing crop. It is almost fatal to success to attempt to grow corn on a thin shallow soil, for the very first drought will wilt it and it rarely ever recovers from so serious a check upon its growth. Choose, whenever it is to be had, a loose, deep, rich loamy soil, largely intermixed with sand, but if a stiffer soil is the only one available, see that it is broken up to the full depth of the plough, and that it is pulverized as finely as is possible for careful harrowing to make it. Where the and is of but moderate fertility do not spare the

manure. We prefer rather to limit the number of acres to be planted than to risk the chance of an indifferent crop by thin manuring over a larger surface. If the supply of barnyard manure is deficient, supplement it with some one or other of the commercial fertilizers. Phosphatic guano, superphosphate, or ground bones for instance, remembering this, that whilst the nitrogenous manures—that is to say the manures rich in ammonia—are admirable in giving vigor to the stalks and leaf; lime, potash and the phosphates enter more largely into the composition of the grain.

Checquering Off.—If the land is very rich naturally, or has been made so, the rows may be laid off either three feet by three or else three feet by four, and three stalks, well separated, left in each hill, unless, however, the land is of a very superior quality and unusually fertile we should not advise the hills to be made at a less distance than four feet apart, or that more than two stalks, as a rule, should be left standing to each hill.

Manuring in the Hill.—It is an old-fashioned but slovenly practice to manure corn in the hill. Under stress of circumstances it may be allowable, but we cannot recommend it. The crop may be partially increased thereby, but the manure is, comparatively speaking, wasted and the field is left for the succeeding crop no better than it was before, inasmuch as it will throw up strong tufts of grain where the manure was used in the hill, whilst the rest of the land will be left almost bare.

After Culture.—Keep the shovel plough and cultivator running alternately in the corn rows until the soil is as light as an ash heap. Use the hoe freely about the bills, and rigidly keep down all weeds. Continue the cultivation at intervals throughout the season until the corn begins to tassel.

OATS.

If the oats were not planted at least a month ago, as in general seasons they ought to be, and it is necessary to put in a crop, see that it is done at once. Select if possible a rich soil, cool and moderately moist, and inclining to clay rather than to sand.

PUMPICINS.

If the corn land is rich plant pumpkin seed freely among the corn. The vines will grow well and will not seriously interfere with the more important crop. But where pumpkins are to be planted by themselves select an acre or more of ground, manure it well, plough deeply, and pulverize very fine, next lay off the land in shallow furrows ten feet apart each way, and make a bill at the intersection of the furrow, into which a large shovelful of well-rotted stable manure should be thrown. Cover over with earth. Make the crown of the hill flat, and plant therein half a dozen pumpkin seed three inches a-

part and two inches deep. When the vines come up thin them out to at least three to each hill, dust them of a morning whilst the dew is on with a mixture composed of a half bushel of plaster, 1 peck of soot, 1 lb. of Scotch snuff and 1 lb. of flour of sulphur, to get rid of the striped bug.

After Culture.—Keep the weeds from hills with the hoe, and the ground clean and light by working it with the cultivator and shovel plough.

Watermelons and Canteloupes.

The method of cultivation for these delicious summer fruits is precisely the same as that prescribed above for pumpkins. Except that the hills for the melons may be made six feet apart each way and for canteloupes from four to five feet each way.

MILLET.

When the crop of hay is likely to prove deficient, millet will be found a good substitute, as it makes an excellent provender, and is highly relished both by neat cattle and horses. On suitable soils it will produce heavy crops, but as it occupies the ground but a few months, the land on which it is grown should be made rich. If millet seed is sown on rich ground between the 1st and 15th of May, it will furnish more fodder to the acre than any other crop that is grown under similar circumstances.

Quantity of Seed to the Acre.—Sow three pecks of seed to the acre and harrow well in.

Harvesting.—The great difficulty with millet is that its seeds ripen unequally. It is better therefore, to harvest it before the seeds on the upper part of the stalk become fully ripe, as in this case the loss from immature seed is fully compensated for by the superior nutritiousness of the fodder.

ROOT CROPS.

For the best method of growing these valuable crops see the March and April numbers of the Farmer.

Broadcast Corn.

A capital provender when the hay crop is short is to be found in broadcast corn, both as a soiling crop and for winter fodder. The land set apart for this purpose should be generously manured and well and deeply ploughed. Sow from three to four bushels of seed to each acre, harrow it well in and finish off with the roller.

SWEET POTATOES.

Having planted the sets either in a hot-bed or a warm border, select a light loamy piece of land, plough it and make the soil as fine as possible.— Lay off rows three feet apart each way as for corn. Where the rows cross each other drop a fork full of manure, or sprinkle the sides with guano. Draw together with a hoe and leave each hill in a shape slightly conical, but with a depression in the center. Make each hill the size of a bushel basket and plant two sprouts to the hill. Do this of an evening, and water freely in dry weather.

After Culture.—Keep the hills free from weeds with the hoe, and stir between the rows with the cultivator and shovel plough. Towards the close of July draw over the vines from between the rows, throw fresh earth to the hills with the plough, follow with the hoe to enlarge the hills and round them off, and when the cultivator has passed through the rows restore the vines to their original place.

TOBACCO.

This crop now requires careful attention.

Cutting of Clover.

The best period for cutting clover is when about half the heads have turned brown. Let the clover remain in swath for half a day and then put it in light cocks to cure.

FALL POTATOES.

Plant these about the middle of the month. For suggestions see Farmer for March and April.

MANURE FOR CORN.

A subscriber in Campbell C. House, Va., writes us for the following information, which we give below:—

"I have about four acres of sod land that I design to put in corn. I have at my command salt, ashes, plaster and lime, and am in a quondary to know how and in what quantities to mix the ingredients, viz: whether to use them on the sod previous to fallowing, to use them broadcast after fallowing, or to-dress corn and land when the corn is a few leaves high. Will you be so kind as to inform me how is best to use the fertilizers, and in what proportion to mix them?"

Use for each acre—Salt, one bushel; Ashes, 10 bushels; Plaster, 1 bushel, and Lime, 10 bushels; mix in compost with wood's earth, marsh mud, or any refuse material. Add to it, if you can, about two bushels of fine ground bones, for the four acres, and let the whole ferment for ten days or two weeks. Then shovel and mix it well and spread broadcast, two-thirds of the mixture on the sod, and plough under. Use the remaining third in the hill, and with a good season you may be reasonably certain of a large crop.

KISSES.

The following little poem is given in the biographical skeich of Walter Savage Landor, in the Atlantic Monthly:

Kisses in former times I've seen,
Which, I confess it, raised my spleen;
They were contrived by Love to mock
The battledoor and shuttlecock.
Given, returned—how strange a play,
Where neither loses all the day,
And both are even when night sets in,
Again as ready to begin!
I am not sure I have not played
This very game with some fair maid.
Perhaps it was a dream! but this
I know was not; I know a kiss
Was given me in the sight of more
Than ever saw me kissed before.
Modest as winged angels are,
And no less brave and no less fair,
She came across, nor greatly feared
The horrid break of wintry beard.

Garden Work for May.

We have said all that we need to say in previous numbers of the Farmer, in regard to the necessity of having a good vegetable garden, and of making early preparations for putting in the crops in the best manner. Trusting that our suggestions have not passed unheeded, we now proceed to point out what is required to be done during the month.

Setting Out Cabbage Plants .- Prepare early in the month a plot of ground in the best manner, a clay loam being the most suitable. Manure it very heavily, spade it deeply and rake all fine. Lay off in rows three feet apart and at distances of two feet apart along the rows, set out the cabbage plants, drawing them freshly from their seed bed for this purpose. Choose a moist cloudy day for the work, and in drawing the plants from their seed bed dip their roots in a bucket or other vessel containing a mixture of cow manure and fine mould, or of soot and ashes saturated with the black water of the barnyard to the consistency of thick cream. This will start the plants admirably, and a mixture of soot and sulphur dusted over them whilst the dew is on of a morning will help to protect them from the ravages of the worm and the fly.

Sowing Cabbage Seed.—Sow seeds of early and late cabbage for fall and winter use, from the 15th to the 20th of the month.

Parsnips, Carrots and Beets.—A deep, light loam for the two former, and a heavier soil for the latter are the fittest for these useful roots. It should be enriched with well-rotted manure or with guano.—Trench the ground deeply, pulverize it thoroughly, and sow in shallow drills half an inch deep and from nine inches to a foot apart. Thin out finally when the plants are well up, so as to leave the carrots from four to six inches apart in the rows and the parsnips and beets from six to eight inches apart.—The after culture of these roots is entirely similar. It consists in keeping them carefully free of weeds, and in a frequent stirring of the soil with the boe.

Sowing Radish Seed.—Sow radish seed in a well prepared border at intervals of ten days during this month. The White Turnip radish should now take the place of the Long Red.

Lettuce.—Plant out lettuce for heading and sow for a fresh supply at intervals of two weeks.

Dwarf and Lima Beans.—Sow a few rows of bunch beans every ten days for succession. Prepare a piece of ground for Lima or Carolina beans. Check it off in rows six feet apart each way, and as early in the month as the ground is warm enough, make up the hills, raise them a Yew inches above the surface soil. Make the top of each hill flat and plant in a circle five or six beans, two inch-

es deep. Fix a straight pole twelve feet long in the centre of each hill, planting it two feet deep in the ground. When the plants are up keep the soil well worked about them throughout the growing season. If manure is placed in the hills it should be such as has been well rotted.

Cymblins and Squashes.—Plant out cymblins in hills four feet apart. The Early Bush is the best.—Gather them for the table when the skin yields freely to the pressure of the finger nail. The after culture is precisely the same as that described for canteloupes in work for the Farm.

Melons and Canteleupes.—See Farm work for May elsewhere in the present number.

Cucumbers.—Make the hills for cucumbers six feet apart each way. Let the soil be rich and of a light loamy or sandy texture, or else make it light by frequent spading. Put a rich compost of manure and barnyard manure well rotted and mixed to the extent of a large shovelful in each hill.—Cover with earth; flatten the tops of the hills and sow a few seeds upon each. When the plants come up dust them with a mixture of soot and wood ashes to keep down the bug. As soon as the vines make their rough leaves nip off the terminal buds, to cause the vine to branch freely. Leave from two to three vines to the hill, and keep the soil light and free of weeds.

Sweet Potatoes.—See Farm Work in this number. Peas.—Drill in a few rows of marrow fat peas, to succeed the earlier sorts. After the 20th of this month all peas that are seeded should be planted in a shady border.

Onions.—Thin out onions to stand four inches apart in the row. Keep the soil loose about the bulbs and lightly drawn from them.

Tomatoes.—Tomato plants that have been forwarded in a hot bed may now be pricked out into hills three feet apart. When they are about a foot high draw fresh earth to the vines and support the latter either by a temporary frame work composed of low forked sticks and cross pieces, or by branches from the woods. As soon as the vines have set their fruit pinch off the tops to ripen the fruit more rapidly.

Seeding in the open air may be done in the early part of this month. Choose a warm border. Keep the plants well separated from each other, and transplant about the last of the month or the beginning of the month ensuing. These latter plants will furnish the main supply for fall and winter use.

Red Peppers.—Sow during the first week of the month the seed of the red pepper. Choose a warm border and a light soil. Transplant into rich ground when the plants are about four inches high. Let them stand about a foot apart in the rows, leaving a space of eighteen inches between the rows. Hoe

frequently and earth up the stems as the plants advance in growth.

and fruit to supply his table at least once a day through the season, from the earliest vegetables in

Egg Plant.—About the middle of May is the proper time to prick out Egg Plants from the hot bed. Where hot bed plants are not to be had sow as early as possible in warm borders, and transplant in June. The hills should be two feet apart each way, and in setting the plants they should be well watered and kept shaded for a few days. Keep them free of weeds, loosen the soil occasionally, and when well advanced draw fresh earth about the stems.

Salsify, or Vegetable Oyster.—Drill in a few rows of salsify seed during the early part of this month. The soil and treatment required by this delicious vegetable is precisely the same as that demanded by the carrot and the parsnip, but in thinning out the Salsify may be left at about three inches in the rows.

Okra.—Drill in a few rows of okra. Choose a moist rich soil. The tender pods are excellent for soups.

Endive.—Sow seeds of these for an early crop.

Parsley, Thyme, Sage.—Seeds of these may now be sown.

Nasturtium.—Sow Nasturtium seed for pickling.
Watering.—Throughout the dry season water freely and frequently, but only of an evening after sundown.

FOR THE MARYLAND FARMER. FARMER'S GARDENS.

Elilu Burritt truly remarks that, "The garden is a bound volume," yet like many another good book, is too greatly neglected in this country, greatly to the detriment of the health and enjoyment of our people. A good garden is the most convenient and profitable part of a good farm, yet how few farmers there are who have a truly good one.— Time and attention, which too many feel indisposed to bestow, are required to have a good garden; much time that might be profitably employed in the garden is often lost by being misemployed; this if properly economised would accomplish suprising results in a garden without being felt as a tax upon the farmer's time. All would be glad to enjoy the luxuries afforded by a good garden in the spring and early summer, to gratify the longings of an otherwise unsatisfied appetite; but the habit of neglect being so strongly implanted within, it seems almost impossible to overcome it. A suitable area devoted to a garden and well attended, would produce more profit than several times as much land to any other crop of the farm. Without the products of a garden, the family subsist principally upon bread, meat and potatoes. In the spring the system requires food of a somewhat different character -less stimulating, more cooling and juicy. Vegetables, fresh from the soil supply this need, and in no way can they be so economically supplied as from a well kept garden. Vegetables and fruits as a diet are conducive of health, and especially so for children, and are frequently recommended by physicians. It would therefore seem to be the duty of every farmer especially, to raise sufficient vegetables | dupois.

through the season, from the earliest vegetables in spring to the latest in autumn and winter; instead of this how often do we find it otherwise. We oftener find the residents of villages and cities, who have none of the advantages of the farmer, much better supplied, and consuming much larger quantities. A look among the rural farmers will disclose that very many of them have only a small corner in some out of the way place, for the production of a few vegetables of the commoner sort, and the greater portion of that overrun with weeds; and instead of being planted early in the season, it is often left till other planting and work is done. This instead of giving us green peas, etc., in June and July when they are rich and juicy, and relished, they come when the season is so far advanced that they have not that freshness or juicyness, etc., they have ear-lier in the season. The farmer's wife or daughters are often put to it to get up a dinner for the weary husbandman, when he comes from the field tired from the heat and labor. In such a state the stomach is apt often to revolt at salt pork and old potatoes. In contrast, if there be a good vegetable and fruit garden, furnishing early peas, string beans, new potatoes and other vegetables; lettuce, radishes, cucumbers, etc., as relishes, there is no trouble for the "gude woman" to get up a dinner which will tempt the appetite of the most fastidious among farmers; and few things give the devoted wife or daughters greater pleasure than to see the husband or father and brothers, enjoy the food prepared for them; then for tea and other occasions there is a nice bed of strawberries, or patch of raspberries, currants, blackberries, etc., etc.; each in its season, from which to provide a tempting dish. Who would not be to a little more trouble and have these, instead of plain bread, or biscuit and butter, with perhaps a little dry cake with their tea? Then the satisfaction of having them to treat ones friends to as occasion offers. GIARDINIERE.

PEAS WITH POTATOES .- When planting your potatoes, drop from six to eight peas in each hill, or if in a row, every three or four inches a single pea. In this way a crop may be raised at very small expense. As the peas start early in the season, they will be sufficiently advanced to be out of the way by the time the potatoes are large enough to hoe .-Peas raised in this way will generally be less liable to suffer from the attacks of the bug or fly; the crop will also be much purer or free from extraneous matters, which are an injury to the peas, whether designed for market or for domestic use. The large marrowfat pea is perhaps the best variety that can be selected for this mode of cultivation. It yields well, is highly edible, and commands a remunerative price in the market. Where the soil is rich, it exhibits an incorrigible tendency to produce an exorbitant quantity of haulm, with few pods and few perfectly developed peas. Planted with potatoes, these habits are reversed .- Cor. Ger. Telegraph.

A Fibre of silk a mile long weighs but 12 grs., so that there are 582 miles of fibre in a pound avordupois.



THUNBERGIA.

Beautiful half-hardy annuals in the garden; fine for the conservatory, where they flower beautifully. Of twining habit, and need support, though they do well when allowed to run over the bed. Succeed best if started under glass. Excellent for baskets and all house decoration, for which it should be much more generally used in preference to many poor weedy things entirely worthless, and others much inferior, that strangely seem to be received with more favor. The only objection to the Thunbergia is that it starts rather slowly; but when it begins to run, it makes rapid growth.—Vick's Catalogue, Rochester.

How TO HAVE A GOOD LAWN .- Make the soil deep, rich and mellow by subsoiling or hand trenching, as circumstances may dictate. If not now fertile, work in thoroughly and intimately a large quantity of fine manure, taking the greatest care that this manure be evenly distributed, or else green spots and patches will disfigure the lawn. Sow very early in spring, and roll or brush in a dense seedling of lawn grass, which may be obtained at almost any of the large city seed stores. It should be applied at the rate of at least two bushels per acre. If sown very early, it will come up quickly and evenly, and should be mown when a few inches high, repeating the process every week through the season, and will in a few weeks furnish a fine, handsome, close turf.

The Aphis.—It is gratifying, says a correspondent in the *Prairie Farmer*, to know that they are pretty easily subdued if taken in time, and that there is no bane without its antidote. The horrid tobacco is death to this insect, either in the form of smoke plentifully supplied—water in which tobacco has been steeped, or even snuff. We have also known quassia and aloes used by steeping in water, also soft or whale oil soap, &c. They are a pest in the greenhouse if not taken in time.

How to FIND WATER. - At a recent meeting of the American Institute Farmer's Club, a member related his experience in this matter as follows; "An Irishman in his employment, in order to ascertain where he ought to dig to obtain water soonest, got a stone and buried it over night in the ground, next to the hardpan. In the morning he found it quite moist, but not sufficiently so to suit his fancy. Next night he tried it in another spot, and it was found very wet on the following morning. 'There,' said Patrick, 'you will find water not many feet deep, and plenty of it.' Sure enough, in a few days digging, Patrick confirmed his prediction, notwithstanding the jeers of the workmen, -finding a vein which filled the well to overflowing, and rendered it exceedingly difficult to bail out the water so as to stone it. The philosophy of the operation seems to be that as great evaporation takes place from the surface of the earth during the night, the water rises up from the depths below to supply the loss, and accumulates in the vicinity of the stone, often making quite a pud-

THE TOPER'S SOLILOQUY.

Leaves have their time to fall!
And so likewise have I;
The reason too, is the same,
Both comes of getting dry.
But here's the difference 'twixt them and me:
I falls more harder and more frequentlee.

FOR THE MARYLAND FARMER.

LEGALITY OF HIGHWAY FENCES.

Considering the amount of labor and capital invested in fencing it becomes the interest of the farmers of Maryland to inquire for what purpose is this immense expenditure?

Farmers do not fence against each other, because it is inferred that every good farmer looks out for his own household, and keeps his stock securely at The whole value of the marauding stock, against which our farms are fenced, is not more than the smallest fraction of the expenditure they cause, and it would be better political economy to tax every farming community for the support in proper enclosures, of the marauding cattle of the highway, than for each individual to make a separate expenditure in protecting himself from a few loafing hogs and cows. Against the same half a dozen lawless hogs and wandering road cattle the writer and his neighbors have to keep up long lines of fence whilst they have not an agricultural neighbor against whom a panel is necessary, and this undoubtedly is the case with most of the farming community .-With a view to calling attention to the subject, I ask the favor of your inserting the following articles from the New York Observer.

The point is frequently raised by farmers whether the civil law requires the owners of fields along the highway to build fences for the purpose of protecting their crops from animals running at large or from those being driven along. Hon. Henry F. French, President of the Massachusetts Agricultural College, and a judge competent to interpret the civil law,

writes on this subject:

"Why do you maintain a fence on the public highway? If it be to keep your own cattle upon your own ground, it is a mere question of economy, convenience and taste for you to settle for yourself. Certainly, you would not have the assurance to ask your neighbor to maintain a fence to keep your cattle on your own land, where they belong. But many farmers never feed their fields, nor suffer any beast of their own to go at large upon them. Yet ninetenths of those farmers keep up costly fences with inconvenient gates to be constantly open and shut, and for what? Why, simply to keep other men's cattle off of land where they have no right to go.

"Let us look at this matter fairly. By law, no man is bound to fence against a highway. He may remove all his fences, and all owners of cattle are bound to keep their cattle off his land, and every owner is liable to pay all damages caused by his cattle which go from the highway on to the land of another. If a person wishes to take his drove of cattle, sheep or swine along a public road, it is his business and not that of abutting owners to see to it that they keep in the road. You would think it a rather cool piece of impudence if a neighbor who has a private right of way across your farm for half a mile, should call some pleasant morning, and request you to build a mile of fence on each side of the path, because he wanted to drive his pigs to market that way! Yet that is just what the farmers of New England are doing constantly.

"The first legitimate reasons why we should fence against a road is to keep our own cattle in our fields and pastures. While we use pastures, we must, of course, enclose them, because in our small way of farming and with our high prices of labor it is cheaper to fence than to employ herdsmen and shepherds, as is practised in regions of extensive prairies and hills.

No doubt, however, many fields are enclosed where the fencing costs more than all that it saves. In many cases it is bad policy to feed fields at all, and many farmers practise it who admit that it is bad husbandry. At least, it is doubtful whether the advantage of feeding mowing fields in any case alone jus-

tifies permanent fencing.

"Where land is valuable and manure is not to be bought, the advantages of soiling, especially for milch cows, are very great. Manure is worth ten dollars a cord in the valley of the Connecticut, to use on tobacco fields, and enough cannot be bought at that price. By soiling, we save quantities of manure, as well as fencing, and we prevent treading up our fields, and killing out our grass by close feeding.

"Shelter from winds is an object attained by hedges and close fences, but not by rails and stone walls, and for ornament, merely as such, one would hardly expend his money and taste in erecting wood or

stone fences.

"Our catalogue of the objects of fencing highways is very short. Like the man's orchard, which he said was not very large, as it consisted only of one scattering tree, our list of advantages, except as to pasturea, consists of the single one of enabling us to feed our mowing fields."

In many parts of Europe fences are dispensed with entirely, and premiums offered for the most effectual way to eradicate hedge fences. The highway is frequently through large farms where not a fence is to be seen except that which encloses the stock yards, and fields of waving grain and tall grass are divided by narrow drives or carriage-ways. Of course, animals are not permitted to have their liberty on such farms. Oxen, cows, and all kinds of domestic animals are reared on the "soiling" system. Hay is fed in the spring and former part of summer, until grass is large enough to be mowed. If animals of any kind are driven along the highway they must be so tractable that there will be no difficulty in keeping them from turning aside among the growing grain. Otherwise, they must be conducted by leading or driving by a small rope.

The same feature is introduced in many parts of

The same feature is introduced in many parts of our own country. There are localities in Central New York where highway fences are entirely dispensed with, and the land that really belongs to the highway is cultivated clear up to the beaten track on both sides. In other places, where a portion of the farmers still maintain fences along the highway, the ground on both sides of the beaten track is graded smoothly, the stones and rubbish removed, and grass seed is sown, and the grass mowed for hay or for

green feed.

We have in mind several villages where the gates opening into private grounds and flower gardens are not closed at all for the purpose of excluding vagrant animals, and where the land on each side of the wagon-drive yields a bountiful crop of grass, which the proprietors of the land adjoining mow for their own stock.

There is no doubt but the time is not far distant

when all of our highway fences will be dispensed with, and when the thousands of acres of excellent land that are now unoccupied in the highways will be made to yield abundant crops of grass or grain. The money expended in fences would more than cancel the cost of mowing grass and carting it to stock from various parts of the farm. And more than this, one acre of ground properly cultivated would sustain a larger number of animals than two acres where stock are allowed to graze, because the hoofs, especially of heavy animals, will injure and destroy more than their teeth.

No Fences im Germany.—The Secretary of the Ohio Agricultural Society has been traveling in Germany. Speaking of the country near Dresden, he says: "Every foot of land not in forests is cultivated. There are no fences; the field is plowed up to the roadside, and fruits and flowers are grown by every roadside that I have traveled; no one disturbs them. The cattle, sheep and swine are kept in the stables, or, if taken out, are under the charge of a shepherd or herdsman. Here and there dotted over the landscape, we saw sheep in pasture, but have seen no cattle or swine 'running about loose.' The genus 'loafer' is unknown here.''

How Bone Manure is Made and Applied.

Bones are applied in different ways according to circumstances. If buried whole, they will be a century in decaying, and impart fertility very slowly and usually imperceptible. If cracked or broken, they are improved in proportion to the fineness of the fragments. If ground to powder, they are improved, their action being about ten times as rapid as when whole. If dissolved in sulphuric acid, their action is three or four times as rapid and more effective than when ground.

Bone-mills are made especially for grinding, and plaster mills are sometimes employed; but probably neither are accessible to many. If not previously ground or cracked fine, the acid will scarcely dissolve them. Ground bones are easily converted to the soluble superphosphate by the addition first of water to form a wet mass, and then successive portions of the acid, till all is a uniform paste. This paste is then mixed with dried muck, charcoal, &c., or is made a component part of compost. The acid may be bought for 2 or 3 cents per pound, by the carboy—and 40 lbs. will do for 100 lbs of bones.

If bones are applied whole or coarsely broken, three or four wagon loads should be used per acre; if ground, ten or twelve oushels will do, if half the usual yard manure is added; and if dissolved to form a superphosphate, three or four bushels with a like quantity of manure, will answer.

We have been informed that bones have been entirely dissolved or softened down, by being placed in a hot fermenting manure heap. If this is successful, it would undoubtedly be the best way, away from mills and other facilities.—Indus. & Commer. Gaz.

The Use of Gypsum, or Plaster, as Manure.

This question has excited a great deal of attention among the chemical agriculturists ever since it was discovered that plaster possessed the almost marvelous powers which are known to belong to it. From Liebig down, it has excited the attention of all agriculturists. Recently a writer adopts the views that the use of gypsum is to make the potash of the soil more valuable, and hence more within the reach of plants.

Liebig has, however, anticipated this view. (See Nat. Laws of Husbandry, page 320 to 328) Bear in mind three facts about this substance.

- 1. Gypsum produces its best effects upon leguminous plants like clover, which are themselves most rich in magnesia and potash, and least on the cereals which consume less of these constituents.
- 2. Gypsum produces its best effects upon the rich soils which overlie the slates, like the dairy soils of Herkimer and Oneida counties, where this manure is almost universally used.
- 3. Gypsum produces little or no effect upon light sandy soils, destitute of potash, or nearly so, unless accompanied with ashes; nor upon those rich heavy soils abounding in humus, like the flats of the Mohawk.

In the former case there is no potash to be acted upon, and in the latter it is so diffused, though plentiful enough, as to be out of the reach of the dissolving effects of this substance.—Rural American.

Chemical Effect of Under Drainage.

A paper on Drainage, by the well known agricultural engineer, Mr. J. Bailey Denton, has a forcible paragraph on the results of this process, worth remembering:

Every one must have observed how our cultivated plants, our crops and trees, dislike stagnant water; and how their roots travel along its surface under ground, directly they reach it. The existence of stagnant water implies the absence of air, which is as essential to the development of vegetable growth in the soil as it is to our existence above the surface, and therefore we can readily understand how essential it is to render the depth of the soil which oue plants require for their perfect development, percolative or permeable, free or active. This is not only required because roots will not penetrate a bed of stagnant water, and will prosper in a deeper feeding ground, but because there are in soils organic and inorganic ingredients which require alteration only to be effected by the absorption of gases from the atmosphere. By drainage you not only afford to plants the deeper bed to sustain them, at the rate of 100 tons per acre for every inch of depth gained, but you correct the influence of injurious constituents of the soil; and, what is more, you carry into the deepened bed those fertilizing ingredients which are constant-

Concentrated Manure-Tests of Value.

There are now many kinds of concentrated fertilizers in market, but the energies of speculators are turned into other channels, and the systematic frauds upon farmers which were practiced a few years since are now less annoying. The demand for such manures, however, is great, and the supply small. Farmers are thrown upon their own resources—and to great advantage to themselves, doubtless.

oil

of

The test of value almost universally received as reliable, is the test in the soil and upon the crops. This is almost uniformly fallacious when applied to mixed commercial fertilizers, because with the majority of these manures there is mingled a little guano, or ammonia in some form, which also produces a quick effect. Then too, the circumstances of soils differ greatly, and a few dollars worth on one soil will produce a great effect, while on soils in general, no corresponding benfit is observed. The farmer should know something of what his soil needs before he purchases. He feeds his animals roots, (or a few farmers do) corn fodder, hay, corn, ship-stuff, bran, oats, corn meal. Some of this fed to the cows, some to the hogs, some to the poultry, and so on. He would not be a wise man who would mix all kinds of food together aud give it out indiscriminately to hens and horses, sheep and swine. The man would be equally foolish who would buy feed ready ground and mixed, without knowing about how much of each kind of grain the mixture contained. We should all consider a farmer insane who would buy for hog or chicken feed, a mixture of corn-fodder, hay, saw-dust, etc., mingled in uncertain quantity, with grain, ground and unground, because somebody claimed to have fed it to old pulled down cattle and that they did well on it. Yet this case is exactly parallel with that of the man who, on the strength of some recommendatory certificates, buys poudrette, superphosphate, tafeu and a score of other fertilizers, without any idea of the needs of his land or his crops. No one doubts that there is good in both these mixtures—the feed and the manure. The chickens might thrive on the mixed feed by picking out a good deal of grain and grass seed, and the crops might flourish on the mixed manure, but no one can argue for the economy of the practice

There are certain kinds of concentrated manures which a farmer can afford to buy, in order to increase his stock of fertilizers not alone by what they add to the soil, but by the use he makes of them. Hair, woolen rags, castor pomace, glue waste, and such things composted with sods, muck, or the like, convert the mass into an excellent, fine, well rotted manure. Knowing what he wants, the farmer can buy that which he can best get to answer his pur-

pose. Lime, gypsum, bones, unleached ashes, leached ashes, each produce certain effects more or less definite, which may be calculated upon with considerable certainty.

The test of manures, in the soil and upon the crop is reliable when we apply simple manures or those of known and uniform composition, upon very similar soils, and under the same or very similar circumstances of weather, seed, preparation of soil, etc. The chemical test is not properly a test of value, but simply a test of composition. The chemist tells what a manure contains, and the farmer must judge whether he can or cannot buy the ingredients cheaper in some other form.—Jour. of Applied Chemistry.

Chemistry and Agriculture.

The applications of chemistry to agriculture afford one of the most conspicuous illustrations of the benefit derived from the union of the doctrines of science with the art of life. By this means, explanations and directions have been given to an essential and primitive occupation. In this field a body of structural knowledge has been reared—a science has sprung up, with its principles and nomenclature, termed Agricultural Chemistry.

When we remember that the great aim of the husbandman is to raise the largest crops of food at the smallest expense and with the least possible destruction to the fertility of the soil, it will appear evident that the knowledge of any science which can assist in accomplishing this object must be to him both important and desirable; and should he succeed, through the efficiency of this scientific application, in causing an increase in his annual production of grain, such an increase would not only be profitable to himself, but would also prove of inestimable benefit to his fellow creatures.

Chemistry, aided by geology and physiological botany, has of late years done much towards promoting this all-important object. Much more, however, remains to be done; and as a truly efficacious system of agricultural chemistry can only be built upon practical results, it is to be hoped that our articles on the present condition of agriculture may tend to encourage and direct the agriculturist in performing useful experiments, from the result of which, deductions may be made, either confirmatory of existing theories, or furnishing new facts, whereby the more extended applications of science to agriculture may be established.—Journal of Applied Chemistry.

BAD MEN are never completely happy, although possessed of everything that this world can bestow; and good men are never completely miserable, although deprived of everything that the world can take away.

RECONSTRUCTION.

The following brief editorial from the pen of the new agricultural Editor of the "Turf, Field and Farm," F. G. Skinner, Esq., we commend to the careful perusal of our readers:

As a consequence of the political, follows a yet more thorough revolution in the social and agricultural systems, throughout the whole of the late slave holding States. These States in consequence of the sudden extinction of slavery, are now in the midst of an industrial crisis, which must endure just as long as they are kept out of the Union, and to the manifest injury of every inhabitant of the United States, who pays a dime of taxation. Political reconstruction must precede agricultural reconstruction, for the first and indispensable requisite to the industrial regeneration of these States, is capitalbut capital is ever cautious, often timid, and it will never venture into a country whose political status is so uncertain. But let us suppose the seceding States to be once more fully restored to the Union. What are the changes to be made in their agricultural system most likely to restore them to full productiveness?

The first and most obvious step towards improvement is to cut down the size of farms-to concentrate our efforts upon a smaller surface-sell one half the land, and apply the active working capital thus produced to the thorough cultivation of the other half-increase your grazing land just in proportion to the difficulty in obtaining labor-increase the quantity of your labor-saving machinery-and to do this make yourselves familiar with the subject. How few men are there south of Maryland, who know that \$600 will buy a power of twenty horses, condensed into a space not larger than a lady's trunk, making no more noise than a lady's watch, and transportable by two mules over the summit level of the Alleghany? How few even among the lumbermen ever saw a mill at \$1,500, that will turn out 30,000 feet of lumber in twelve hours? Let any intelligent southern man move with his eyes open through the cities of the North, and he will be amazed at the backwardness of his own section in the knowledge and use of labor-saving inventions; let us therefore determine, as far as we can, to replace our lost labor by machinery.

Another important step toward regeneration will be in the increased variety of production. Where are your hop gardens? The finest climate, the best and cheapest soil in the world for the growth of this great staple, are to be found within your limits, and for years to come, the annual hop picking will be done by the willing freedmen at a cheap rate, for the labor is paid for by the pound, and suited to the negro taste.

Why should we not rival any land on the face of the globe in the production of wine? when we know that as far north as Ohio, five hundred gallons have been pressed from the grapes of a single acre, and that sold at a dollar a gallon.

The Connecticut tobacco grower makes upon his crop five dollars where you make one, and gives three hundred dollars an acre for his land, whereas you have a better climate, and land equal to his, at thirty dollars. Why should you not compete, aud successfully, too, with the eastern dairyman and wool-grower, who gives five times as much as you do for his land, and has to feed his stock six months in the year?

Let this state of revolution come to an end, and the tide of emigration which will pour Southward, chiefly from foreign countries, will astonish the world. Who would willingly go into a new country, where he has to endure six months of winter, to build his school houses, his churches, his roads, and create a market, when he can find all these ready to his hand in the magnificent climate of the middle States. We intend to prepare for future numbers of our paper, a series of essays on the cultivation of such staples as we think ought, without delay, to be introduced into what must eventually be the new system of Agriculture for those States.

FARMING IN ALABAMA.

DR. H. HINKLEY, a correspondent of the Southern Cultivator, and well known to the readers of the old "American Farmer," writing from Greene county, Alabama, upon the subject of farming in that State, and which are just now equally applicable to our own latitude, says:

From my Prairie Cottage in Illinois, having returned to share the fortunes of the South, I have, though a practising physician of twenty years, thrown physic to the dogs, and picked up "de shovel and de boe." Though fond of my profession, yet I am more fond of agriculture, and see a vast mine open in the prosecution of Southern agriculture to willing hands and stout hearts. I have "pitched in" to hard work, and intend to "run the concern" as I did in Illinois, by being my own overseer, and doing whatever my hands findeth to do. If every negro were in Guinea, Southerners would be better off; but as they are not, we must use them, and teach them how they should work.

Having perfect confidence in my ability to make free niggers do as much or more than slaves did, I leased a prairie farm in Alabama for several years, and on the first day of January, (ult.) my contract was signed, and my hands at work—before my neighbors. I work about twenty-five hands, and they are good ones. They rise before day, and are at work till dark. They fiddle and dance at night, and get their lessons in the spelling book; and they grin with delight at the beautiful bright steel mold board clipper plows which I have received from the North; and do with three furrows what the old wooden mold board and slaves did with four—or

rather they more than do it—as they not only list a bed with three furrows, but they bring up soil that never saw daylight before. My idea of our native implements is not favorable—especially after farming in Illinois four years, where the most beautiful, useful and excellent labor-saving agricultural implements in the world are made.

My desire is to help the Agriculture of my Native South as much as possible; and help make it what its destiny now points—a white man's country. We

want all the good white men we can get.

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We want smaller farms, more villages, less pride, more industry, fewer stores and clerks, and more laborers. We need not be any less gentlemen, any less hospitable, intelligent, refined or chivalrous. The almighty dollar is a stigma against the Yankees: but I think the everlasting nigger and cotton was just as engrosing an idea with us. Agriculture is a peaceful occupation; it leads to wealth now just as certain as any other business or pursuit. Energetic men, who know what negroes are and were, can use freedmen's labor and get rich. There is a way to work these people which is easily acquired, and it consists in decision and kindness. Treat them well, but make them all toe the mark, and never look over their faults, but correct them. Strict obedience to all orders is enforced on ship-board at sea. Were it not so, many would be the losses sustained by our marine—which attention to duty prevents. On a farm or plantation, all orders should be as strictly followed, and losses will be rare.

There are a great many bad negroes in the South—lazy, worthless wretches—but there are also many good ones. The bad ones will all die, from causes following their own worthlessness. The good ones will improve, and by the force of circumstances, even these will become scarce. White labor will gradually take their place, but it must be on smaller farms. Scientific agriculture will gradually come into our midst, and the use of labor saving machines make some amends for the paucity of laborers.

I send subscriptions for Maryland Farmer and Cultivator for '66—being a Baltimorean and an old reader and subscriber of the American Farmer.

THE FORMATION OF THE DUNG-YARD---GREEN CROPS---STOCK.

"A WORKING FARMER," in the Germantown Telegraph, gives the following as his experience:—

THE BARNYARD

Should be protected by buildings or sheds on the north-west and north-east sides to break off the cold winds and storms; and fenced with a good post-and-rail fence, but not a wall, on the other two sides.—
The bottom should have a gentle descent from the barn, so that when the yard is empty, there will be no cavities for the water to stand in. There could hardly be a worse form devised for a barnyard than to make it hollow in the middle, like a dish, and tight enough to hold water; this hollow will gradually become filled with water; and the manure that is put into it will lie there soaking and souring, till it is carried dripping to the field. No fermentation takes place under water, nor would the manure be much benefited by heaping it up, unless

carted away to some dry place; even then the fertilizing properties of it would not be near so great as if it had never been soaked.

GREEN CROPS.

It is of very great importance in the improvement of land, to plow in green crops of some kind. My experience is that a clover sod, together with all the grass and weeds that will grow on it, from the first of July till the twentieth of August, carefully turned under, is the best green dressing for a crop of wheat. Other kinds, as orchard grass, timothy, herd-grass, blue and green grasses, make a valuable sod in the improvement of land, which, when plowed under is equal to a moderate coat of manure.—When the land is sowed broadcast with any kind of grain, it should at the same time be sown with grass seed, in order to produce a sod as often as possible, to plow in; as without a liberal use of grass-seed, the progress of improvement will not be near as rapid.

FARM STOCK.

Stock to moderate extent is beneficial to a farm: but many landholders have entertained a very incorrect idea on this subject, in believing that keeping a large stock will improve the land much faster than a small one; so it would, if kept in the yard or stable the year round, furnished with plenty of good food, and dry litter to lie on; but as the farm does not produce a sufficient quantity, the balance must be bought, or the system must be abandoned. which I should recommend even before it is begun. Horses, if they have enough to eat, will do well if kept in the stable the year round; cattle not so well. My plan is to keep cows enough through the summer to supply the family with milk and butter, and keep as large a portion of the grass growing ground for mowing as possible. After the first crop of hay and grain are taken off, there will be more ground to pasture, and will bear some increase of stockbut this increase should not be such as to eat the pasture down close, and leave the ground nearly bare when winter comes on. When the pasture becomes short in the fall, put the cattle in the yardthe cows that give milk should be put in warm stables at night, and have plenty of good food; the dry cattle will do well in the yard, having sheds to run under at night and in stormy weather, with plenty of rough hay and corn-fodder, and good water in the yard for drink, whenever they want it.

Vattel, the great veterinary of the continent, states that the rate of pulsation of different domestic animals of the farm is as follows: The horse, 32 to 38 pulsations per minute, an oxorcow, 25 to 42, a sheep, 70 to 79, the ass 48 to 54, the goat 72 to 76, the dog 90 to 100, the cat 110 to 120, the rabbit 120, the guinea pig 140; of fowls—the hen 140, the duck 135.

Tobacco Culture.

HANGING AND CURING TOBACCO.

No class of people are more ready to investigate labor-saving plans, suggestions, or machinery, than American farmers. In this they differ essentially from many of their fellow craftsmen in other coun-Yet, even here no real labor-saving implement can be easily introduced into common use, unless it is patented, and somebody made particularly interested to introduce it, explain its operations, We, however, here and vaunt its good qualities. present to our readers a simple and very handy unpatented contrivance for hanging tobacco, by which may be saved much labor and time, and from one half to two-thirds the usual space. It is the invention of Mr. Joseph Reader. On visiting his tobacco houses we were struck with the immense quantity of tobacco suspended. Every inch of space seemed to be occupied. The method is as follows:

The joists are laid as for a floor, in the uppermost part of the building only. The tobacco is cut, wilted and brought to the "curing sheds" or "tobacco houses," as usual. The plants are unloaded upon a convenient table. A boy goes aloft, where there is a small movable windlass. This is set over the place where the tobacco is to be hung. A stick twelve or fourteen inches long, with two cords attached to it, is lowered upon a hook attached to the windlass, to two men who stand at the table below. These men, handling the tobacco plants as fast as they can pick them up one after another, hang them upon the cords, which meanwhile are being drawn up by the boy at the windlass. By a double-spooled windlass one pair of cords may be let down while another is being wound up, and thus no time is lost. In this way the tobacco is hung very nearly, if not actually, as fast as the plants can be handled. The sticks are suspended upon cleats between the joists; and the windlass may be shoved about upon the top of the joists. · Each plant is hung by a simple turn in the cord-as a sailor would say "by a half-hitch, the running part to jam.'1 The plants lap more or less, according to the judgment of the hanger. The distance apart of these strings is the least possible, so that the plants will touch, but not crowd each other.

When the plants first taken in have dried somewhat, they are easily moved closer together, by simply slipping the sticks on the cleats. Thus fully one-third of the room can be regained if one's beacco does not ripen all at once. The cord used by Mr. Reader is three-strand cotton, twisted very hard, and capable of sustaining a much greater weight than the six or seven plants hung upon it. It has been in use several years.

"Well—this all looks very well on paper," says some reader, "but do other people make it work as well as Mr. Reader?" Yes, sir. There is an extensive and very fertile region across the Delaware, in the heart of which is the old Penn's Manor, where tobacco culture has received much attention.—There, and in the contiguous parts of New Jersey, we learn, all the new tobacco houses are built upon this plan, and it is very highly approved. The unbiassed judgment of neighbors thus given in favor of any new project, or system of culture, or apparatus, seems to be conclusive evidence of excellence.—The Tobacco Leaf.

TOPPING TOBACCO.

There can be no stated time for this, as it depends upon the stage of growth in which the plant may be, and the latitude or climate. As a general thing it should be topped before the seed-buds are visible, for when these appear the plant has expended most of its vigor and is no longer able to mature the upper leaves; and it must be done at least four weeks before the period of heavy frosts. The number of leaves that may be left to a stalk depends upon the quality of the soil: if it be very strong it will mature twenty or twenty-four leaves, but in general from sixteen to twenty is amply sufficient to leave on a stalk in any situation. In topping it is better to pinch out enough of the crown of the plant to leave the first two leaves not less than three or four inches long, as they grow more vigorously and mature more rapidly than the small and tender leaves found about the blossom-buds. In pinching out the heart of the plant, care must be taken not to break or injure the upper leaves that are left. When topping, the plants intended to produce seed for the following year's crop must be spared; they should always be chosen with regard to the heaviest, as well as the longest and broadest leafed plants, as weight and size of leaf is the chief consideration of tobacco growers. The seed-stalks should be let stand until the pods are fully formed and begin to turn brown, when the leaves may be stripped off and saved, and the stalk be spaded up and placed beyond the reach of frost until the seed is fully ripe.

Soon after the tobacco has been topped the "suckers" begin to appear from the junction of every leaf with the stalk; they must be pinched off as soon as they are large enough to be caught by the thumb and the finger, and every new one that appears must be served likewise, tor if left they consume much of the nourishment that would otherwise go to the leaves, besides much impairing the process of curing when the stalk is hung up.—The Tobacco Leaf.

THE absent party is always faulty .- Proverbs.

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SELECTION AND TREATMENT OF SHEEP.

FALL MANAGEMENT.

Weaning and Fall-Feeding Lambs.—Lambs should be weaned at four months old, and should have a nice, sweet, fresh piece of feed in readiness for them on being separated from their dams; and they should have prime pasturage until the setting in of winter. If it fails, they should be fed some green substitute for it, or receive an allowance of grain. Those breeding mutton sheep often feed cabbage or roots, or fold their lambs on rape.—Lambs of any kind should be kept growing from the day of their birth until they reach maturity.—This is the great secret of raising sheep profitably. As soon as the cold, heavy, autumn rains begin to fall, lambs should be housed at nights, and as winter approaches they should be sheltered from cold storms in the day time.

FALL-FEEDING BREEDING EWES. - The ewes on weaning their lambs should be put on dry, short pasturage, until their milk dries off, and then on feed which will rapidly restore their flesh. They do not as much as lambs demand shelter and extra feed before winter, but there is no doubt that they amply pay for it in condition, especially ewes that are getting old and begining to lose their strength. Strong middle-aged sheep, however, demand no other extra feed than hay or cornstalks until winter sets in. "Sheep well summered are half wintered." To let them become thin before winter, renders it difficult and far more expensive to winter them safely and well; they are not as likely to take the ram, and their product of wool is diminished. And if quite thin, there is an absolute peril to their lives if the winter is an unfavorable one, however well they may be taken care of. The danger is the greatest to the quite young and the old sheep. These sometimes will not improve, but begin to run at the nose and eyes, gradually lose their appetite, grow weaker and weaker, in some cases exhibiting costiveness, and in others obstinate diarrhoa, and perish miserably. When they commence going in this way, medicine, feed and care are almost thrown away

COUPLING, ETC.—Before rams are put with the ewes in the fall, the latter should be examined—directly and by the register—and divided into parcels, so that each parcel can be coupled with the ram most suitable to correct the defects of the dam in her off-spring. Thus the shortest woolled ewes would be selected out for longest woolled ram; flat-sided and long-legged ewes for a peculiarly round-bodied and short-legged ram, and so on. A ram running with the ewes ought not generally to be trusted to serve

more than fifty. If taken out nights and extra fed a very strong animal will serve a hundred. By keeping him separate from the ewes, and allowing him to serve them but once each, he will serve two hundred, and some uncommonly vigorous rams have served three hundred, and even more in a coupling season of six weeks. The best feed for the ram, besides good hay or grass, is a mixture of, say, two parts oats, one part peas, with a slight sprinkling of wheat. He should be fed a few days before the coupling season, commencing with not more than half a pint, and increasing gradually to a quart by the time his work commences. Some old rams which have become used to hard work and high keep, will consume nearly double that quantity .-The Merino ram is in his prime from three to seven or eight years of age. The ram lamb gets good stock if not overworked, but this premature use trenches on his subsequent vigor. The periods of heat in the ewe recur from the fourteenth to the seventeenth day. Her average period of gestation is about one hundred and fifty-two days.

DIVIDING FLOCKS FOR WINTER.—Sheep should be divided according to size and strength before they are put into winter quarters, so that the strong shall not take advantage of the weak at the rack, trough, &c. This is highly important. The smaller the number of sheep kept together in winter the better it is for them, and good farmers rarely allow more than one hundred to occupy the same stable and yard.

WINTER MANAGEMENT.

WINTER SHELTER .- There is no part of the United States, if there is of the world, where sheep are not better for some degree of winter shelter. In west-ern Texas and in the Gulf States, perhaps, they demand no more than a pole shed or dense clump of trees to break the fury of the "northers;" north of latitude 40° to 42°, close barns or stables, with abundant ventilation, are begining to be preferred by careful and systematic breeders. Open sheds are too much exposed to drifting snow, and they cannot be shut up and made warm enough for early lambing. A room twenty by forty feet in the clear will properly accommodate seventy-five sheep, and they can all eat at a time, without crowding, at wall racks placed around it. Sheep barns should be placed in dry, elevated, but not windy situations. They are usually two stories high, the upper one being used for the storage of hay. The sheep stables underneath should be at least seven or eight feet high. A room large enough to hold one hundred and fifty Merinos may be partitioned across the middle by feeding racks, and seventy-five sheep kept on each side-their outside yards being also divided-but not more than one hundred and fifty ought to breathe the atmosphere of the same general apartment, however it may be divided on the floor. The rooms should be well lighted, capable of abundant ventilation, and that ventilation constantly employed. Confined, impure air is highly injurious to sheep, and perfectly fatal if a dangerous epizootic makes its appearance in the flock. slatted box-rack is now generally preferred in sheep barns and yards. The stables should be kept well littered down, and should be thoroughly cleaned out at least three times during the winter, so that the sheep should not lie, especially during thaws, on fermenting beds of manure. It is well, at intermediate periods, to scatter gypsum over the manure before covering it with fresh straw, as this absorbs the escaping gases, and adds greatly to the value of

the manure. Sheep yards should, if practicable, be on dry gravelly ground, and should have at least three times as much area as the stables. They should have high, tight fences on the sides most exposed to severe winter winds, and should be kept well littered down. Habitual exposure to mud and filth is

highly injurious to sheep.

CONFINING SHEEP TO YARDS—The close confinement of sheep to stables and small yards operates on them as it does on all other domestic animals; it renders them torpid in habit, and promotes the taking on of fat and flesh. This is well for fatten-ing sheep, but not for breeding ewes. The want of exercise and the increase of condition promotes that tendency to plethora which is natural to pregnancy, and though the evil effects of this are not always visible in the offspring, yet there come seasons when other co-operating conditions render it highly destructive. The lambs are yearned small and weak and those that live are of but little value. Breeding ewes should have exercise by having access, at proper times, to a field, or obtain it in some other

WATER AND SALT .- Water is indispensible to sheep fed on dry feed in the winter, and they should have constant access to it. Salt is also indispensible to vigorous health. It is improper to salt sheep hay heavily when it is put in the mow or stack, or to brine all their hay for them at intervals, because in either case the instincts of the animal are not left to guide its consumption. Salt should be placed in boxes in the sheep-house so that they can eat it at will; or the orts taken from the rack may be brined and put in a large rack kept for that purpose where the sheep can come to it at their pleasure.

AMOUNT OF FOOD CONSUMED AND VALUE OF DIFFER-ENT KINDS .- It is estimated that all sheep daily consume, in the average winter weather of the northern States, about one pound of hay, or its equivalent, for every thirty pounds of their own live weight .-All that they will eat of meadow hay is about the amount of nutrition demanded by the Merino sheep in good, plump, store condition. If a portion of more concentrated food like grain, is given, its excess of nutrition may be safely counterbalanced by feeding a corresponding amount of food less nutritious than hay, as, for example, straw. Barley and oat straw, if cut and cured green, are highly relished by sheep. Wheat straw is less so, and they will eat but little besides the chaff and heads of it, if they can obtain other food. Rye straw, unless chopped fine and mixed with meal, is wholly unfitted for sheep feed. Pea-haulm, if cured green, is an admirable fodder, but dry and dead, as it is generally gathered, it is wholly valueless except for manure. The blades and tops of nicely cured cornstalks make prime sheep feed. Fine red-clover hay, cured bright and green, is better than the best meadow hay, and on a full winter allowance of it sheep actually fatten; it is also highly favorable to the milk secretions in breeding ewes. The grains and pulse most used in our country for sheep feed are oats, corn and peas. Oats are given to store sheep and lambs; corn is given to fatten sheep, and with some it is a favorite for all other classes of sheep. Some excellent feeders, like Mr. Johnston, of Geneva, New York, employ buckwheat. Peas are fed in a few instances to breeding ewes, and they greatly promote the growth of wool and the secretion of milk, but they are too scarce and expensive for common use. The same is true of beans, though they are accounted among sheep breeders more heating, and there- charging a horde of insects to burrow in the skin

fore less suitable for feed. Bran and shorts, mixed with a little grain, make a most excellent feed both for lambs and old sheep. Bran-slop is admirable for promoting the secretion of milk in yearning ewes. Breeding ewes thrive better, and are better prepared in their general physical condition to bring forth well-developed, strong lambs, if they habitually receive green food during the winter, and other sheep are healthier for it. Colic or "stretches," often so serious a malady among flocks confined to dry feed, does not attack sheep that get green feed. In regions adapted to their culture, Swedes and some other varieties of the turnip are especially adapted to this object. There is a beet which was brought from Silesia by Mr. William Chamberlain, (not the variety sold in seed stores as the Silesian beet,) which some persons who have tried them prefer to turnips. Either root is vastly cheaper than grain of any description for the food of sheep. Carrots have been tried and do not give satisfaction, and potatoes are too expensive.

REGULARITY IN FEEDING .- One of the important points of successful sheep-farming consists in strict regularity in the time of feeding, and in proportioning the amount of fodder to the wants of the animal. With good attention to these particulars, sheep will do better on moderate keep than on the

best food fed with irregularity.

Sore FACE AND LIPS .- Sheep's faces occasionally become quite sore when they are at pasture in summer. It is attributed to the effects of St. John's wort, and to some other causes. It is cured by the application of sulphur ointment, consisting of sulphur and lard.

Swelled and sore lips more frequently appear about the opening of winter, but the causes are unknown. Sulphur ointment, mixed with a little tar

is a very efficacious remedy.

GRUB IN THE HEAD.—About the only thing that does any good is in the, way of a preventive. pare some troughs and put common tar in the bottom, and sprinkle salt on it, the sheep will thus keep their noses tarred, which helps to keep the fly away.

Poisons .- The narrow-leaved or low-laurel, (Kalmia angustifolia,) and the broad-leaved laurel or "calico bush" or "spoonwood," (Kalmia latifolia,) are eaten by sheep, particularly when they are unaccustomed to them, or when they are hungry from travelling, and find these bushes growing by the roadsides. A strong decoction, made by boiling the bruised twigs of white ash for an hour, administered in doses of half a gill or a gill, and repeated after an interval if necessary, is believed to be an effectual antidote by persons who have tried it. Drenches of milk and castor oil are also said to have been successfully resorted to. Injecting warm water into the stomach and pumping it out again, and continuing this until vomiting is produced or the poison thoroughly diluted, using a common India-rubber stomach-pump, i. e., a hollow ball with a perforated tube attached, would be highly useful in all cases of poison, by whatever produced. This should be followed up by active aperient medicine. Other plants besides laurel are suspected of poisoning sheep, but very little accurate information has yet been obtained regarding them.

THE SCAB, ETC .- The scab, like the itch in human beings, is produced by an insect, and to cure it the insect must be killed. Its first appearance is in little swellings of a greenish blue tint. A pustule is formed, and about the sixteenth day it breaks, diselsewhere. The diseased sheep rubs itself with violence against every object, using its teeth and feet to allay its intolerable itching, and the wool is torn off its shoulders and sides. If unrelieved, it pines away and soon dies. If the wool is short, the most usual remedy is to immerse the sheep in a strong decoction of tobacco, after scouring the sores with a shoe-brush, dipped in tobacco-water and soap, sufficient to break the scabs. Some add a little turpentine occasionally to the decoction; some also knead the sores with their hands while in the decoction. The writer once had one hundred and fifty sheep suffering from the scab thus treated; they were cured by one application. When it has been performed much more rapidly and carelessly in large flocks, and the sheep returned to their previous pasturage, a number of applications have been found necessary. By using the refuse stems of tobacco the process is not a very expensive one, even though the wool be at its full length. Although it cannot then be performed as effectually, it will at least suffice to check the disease until after shearing, when a complete cure may be effected. The following are

tavorite remedies in England:

1. "Dip the sheep in an in usion of arsenic, in the proportion of half a pound of arsenic to twelve gallons of water. The sheep should previously be washed in soap and water. The infusion must not be permitted to enter the mouth or nostrils."

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2. "Take common mercurial ointment, and for bad cases rub it down with three times its weight of lard; for ordinary cases, five times its weight of lard. Rub a little of this ointment on the head of the sheep. Part the wool so as to expose the skin in a line from the head to the tail and then apply a little of the ointment with the finger the whole way. Make a similar lurrow and application on each side four inches from the first, and so on over the whole body.—
The quantity of ointment, after being compounded with the lard, should not exceed two ounces, and considerably less will generally suffice. A lamb requires one-third as much as a grown sheep. This will generally cure; but if the sheep should continue to rub itself, a lighter application of the same should be made in ten days."

The large English sheep are here referred to.—

The large English sheep are here referred to .-The Merinos would not require much more than half

the quantity stated.

There are a few other cutaneous diseases which are sometimes taken for scab because they occasion a degree of itching and rubbing. In none of them are the sores so conspicuous or the rubbing and stripping of wool anything like as extensive. of them, so far as ascertained, yield readily to the effects of an immersion in the decoction of tobacco

ANIMALS APT TO FATTEN .- Headley, an experienced cattle observer, informs us that the lean cattle that have "broad, full and capacious skull with strong, evenly bent deflective horns, and a neck thick at the base and a wide thorax " (breast) invariably possess "a strong, nervous system," the greatest aptitude to fatten early and quickly while those cattle that have "long, narrow and contracted skulls, and puny and abruptly bent horns will be characterized by weakness, wildness and slowness to fatten." So he says: "A small, dull, sunken eye betokens hardness of touch and inaptitude to fatten; and a bright, large and open eye vice versa. These observations I have found to be applicabe to any of the kinds of cattle shown at the Newcastle market. But besides the shapes of animals, the age and class must always have special conside ation, and be adapted according to food and situation, otherwise the realization of remu-nerative profit will be uncertain."

Ir you speak what you think, you shall hear what you dislike .- Blair.

USEFUL RECIPES.

THE HORN DISTEMPER .- If any of your readers have cattle that are troubled with the disease commonly known as "horn distemper," I would advise them to resort to bleeding, as it affords a speedy and sure cure. Bleed in the neck as you would a horse-once is usually sufficient. I have resorted to that remedy for a number of years, and never knew it to fail. The disease is an inflammation of the membrane of the brain, causing a rush of blood to the head, which eventually affects the entire spine, and causes a softening of the end of the tail.

To prevent cows kicking, when being milked, tie a cord tightly around the body just before the udder, and they cannot possibly kick .- Cor. Country Gentleman.

Hollow Horn .-- A remedy, says the Rural New Yorker, for the cure of the hollow horn, or horn ail in cattle, is to dissolve a tablespoonful of copperas in warm water, and mix it with the creature's mess, if it is not past eating; if it should be pour it down. This dose will seldom need to be given more than once. It has been our remedy for many years, in a large dairy.

LICE ON CALVES .- L. Bently writes the Prairie Farmer that dry dirt rubbed all over calves that are troubled with lice, is sure to drive the parasites away.

WIND GALL, AND HOW TO CURE IT .- A gall is a swelling that appears on each side of the back sinew above the fetlock, and injures the sale of many fine horses. Many people puncture them, which is a wrong thing, as it often produces an incurable lameness. I had a fine horse, which was injured by the same thing. I tried many remedies which I saw recommended in the papers, and never found one that cured him. I at last thought kerosene oil might do good, so I made the trial. I had used the oil but a few times, and the gall entirely disappeared. Procure the best kerosene oil possible, and bathe the spot two or three times a day, until you see the gall has diminished. Dip the end of your finger in the oil, and sub it in well. Then put a tight bandage of cloth around the gall. Be careful and not let the oil spread more than is necessary, for if allowed to run down in the fetlocks, it will cause a bad sore. If the gall be a bad one, and the oil should cause a sore heal with Green Ointment, made as follows :- Two ounces beeswax, two ounces of rosin-when that is melted, put in 1/2 pound of lard, and four ounces of turpentine, and to this add one . ounce of powdered verdigris-strain through a clean cloth. -Cor. Country Gentleman.

OINTMENT FOR A SWOLLEN TEAT .- The following is a good ointment for a swollen teat :- One ounce of camphor with a little spirits of wine and mixed with one ounce of mercurial ointment and a half pound of elder ointment.

DIARRHEA IN CATTLE .- A correspondent of the Prairie Farmer, cures it in this way :- Take half a pail of bran and pour boiling water on it and cover with thick cloth until nearly cool, then strain and give the tea to the afflicted animal. Two or three doses is very sure to cure and can do no

FLEAS ON Dogs .- The best way, says the Country Gentleman, to relieve "Rover" from "the 'wicked' flea which will not flee," is to place him in a tub with about four inches of tepid water-wet him thoroughly to the skin-then rub with soft-soap until covered with foam, After undergoing this operation for about ten minutes, rinse him first in warm, and then in cold water, dry with cloths, and then comb him thoroughly. The soap and water not only eradicates the fleas, but perfectly cleanses the skin, and is calculated to improve his condition and appearance generally.

THE

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Mr. James Bruster, of Baltimore, now making a tour of the Southern States, is the authorized agent for the "Maryland Farmer" for receiving subscriptions, &c. We commend him to our friends throughout the South.

NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS.

Those of our friends who have not yet remitted for the current year (1866), will please do so at their earliest convenience. We know that the trifling amount of each, often causes it to be overlooked, but the aggregate to us is of much importance, especially in these times of high priced paper and labor. Those who desire to have the "FARMER" stopped can refuse it at their post-office, when it will be returned to us, thus marked by the postmaster, as provided by law. We desire not to part fellowship with a single member of our large family of readers, and therefore throw out this hint as a reminder. The enclosing of three fractional currency notes, of 50 cent denomination, in a neat envelope, and addressed to S. S. Mills & Co., Baltimore. can be sent at our risk.

Age is venerable in man, and would be in woman —if she ever became so old.

THE PRACTICAL SHEPHERD:

A Complete Treatise on the Breeding, Management and Diseases of Sheep. By Henry S. Randall, LL. D., author of Sheep Husbandry in the South, &c.—with illustrations. Rochester, New York. D. D. T. Moore.

No one thing has so indicated the progress of Agriculture during the last thirty years, as the high range of talent engaged in its literature. The books from time to time published upon leading subjects of science or literature, indicate that the general interest in that subject is such as to compensate talent for turning into that particular branch, which has become, for the time, popular.

During the last fifty years, the writers upon Agricultural subjects have been comparatively few and far between. Among those upon domestic animals Youatt stands at the head of the list. His works are standard. They are exhaustive and complete.

But there was a class of animals whereof he could know but little in regard to their breeding and management, as but comparatively few were kept in England at the time he wrote his incomparable work on Sheep.

In Germany, where fine wool is a marked feature of their agriculture, some excellent works have been published. But in this country, which is now and ever must be so greatly devoted to raising the finer wools, only a few books have been written in regard thereto. The first really important work on the subject was a capital compilation called the American Shepherd, written by L. A. Morrill, Esq., and published by the Harpers. At the time of its publication it was by far the best and most complete work which had been given to the public. To this day it may challenge a comparison with any other book on the subject, for its faithfulness and candor. The author evidently had no "axe to grind," and gave to the farmer, a trusty and reliable work. But Mr. Morrill's book had partially gone out of print, and his publishers do not seem to have thought it of consequence to warrant a revision and a republication.

In the meantime the increasing importance of sheep husbandry in the Union called for some standard work on this subject, which would bring down all the facts and improvements to the present day.

The great need of such a work became painfully apparent to Mr. Moore, in the publishing of his paper, the Rural New Yorker—having a wider circulation among the agricultural population of the United States, than any other of its kind, indeed, probably no weekly newspaper in the world has so large a circulation among the rural population as his.

With his usual energy, when he thinks a thing is wanted, he sets about supplying that want.

were many writers on the subject and a mass of matter existing in various forms, but it was scattered, and required to be properly compiled.

Among the writers on the subject was Dr. Randall. He had already acquired a literary eminence for two widely dissimilar works of high merit-the Life of Thomas Jefferson, and Sheep Husbandry in the South. Himself a wool grower of long experience, Mr. Moore became satisfied that this work could not be confided to more competent hands, and Dr. Randall was induced to undertake it.

Probably it could not have been intrusted to more capable hands. Indeed, we very much doubt whether at this time there is any man who combines the requisites for the successful completion of so important a book. As a compiler, the Dr. has peculiar talents-patient, exhaustive and discriminating in research, one feels sure that upon whatever subject he takes in hand everything bearing upon it will be carefully examined and sifted, and only that which is important retained.

The work before us, although in a great degree merely a compilation, is one of the most complete we have ever seen. We hold it requires a higher grade of talent to make a successful compilation than to write a book, and we think as a literary performance, the Practical Shepherd is superior in the amount of talent displayed, than the Life of Jefferson; although the one will slumber upon the shelves of a few learned men, while the other will be in the hands and read by more thousands of farmers than the other will be seen or read by individuals.

It is to be regretted that a work which is destined to have so wide a circulation, and to become a standard, should not have been written with a little more fairness and candor. No person can read that part which treats of the particular families of Merinoes, without regret that such superior talents should soil itself by stooping to practices which would hardly be creditable to a literary puffer of quack medicines. Important statements which subsequent events have proven untrue, and which the Dr. must have known to be so, are not corrected, and grave injustice is done to men who are supposed to be rivals to his Macenas. .

It is fair to presume that the learned Dr. had no improper motive, but-Lord Bacon had his weak side.

COAL OIL A REMEDY FOR LICE, &c .- A Culpeper, Virginia, correspondent, writes us as follows:

"Seeing in your April number of the Farmer that Coal Oil would kill hen lice, I determined to try it on horses and calves. I find it a perfect success. One application-rub on with a rag-repeat in a few days-will kill all the nits that hatch out. Some of your readers may find the above useful-especially those who have bought army horses."

But who could be had to do the work? There | DONATIONS TO SOUTHERN RELIEF FAIR.

Articles Appertaining to Agriculture.

We give below a list of the varied donations furnished from different sources to the great Southern Relief Fair. It speaks well for those who are directly or indirectly connected with rural pursuits, that they should have come forward so promptly and have contributed so liberally. In the department of Agricultural Implements and Machines this is especially notable. Mr. E. WHITMAN, of the firm of E. Whitman & Sons, was selected by the committee of management, to superintend the reception, arrangement and disposal of these articles, and who was ably assisted by Mr. W. L. Buckingham. Those machines and implements not sold at the Fair, Mr. Whitman has kindly undertaken to receive and dispose of at his warehouse. All interested are requested to call at 24 S. Calvert street and examine the Agricultural Implements enumerated below, all of which are of superior workmanship and will be sold at manufacturer's prices. We earnestly to those who are purchasing to call and examine this stock, and aid us in the noble work of converting them into cash for the relief of the needy.

C. H. McCormick, Chicago, Illinois,—through Spear & Bro., 41 S. Charles street, general agents—1 Self Rake Reaper and I Mowing Machine, valued at \$350. Calvin Page, Frederick, Md. 1 combined Self Rake Reaper and Mower, valued at \$265.

Calvin Page, Frederick, Md. 1 combined Self Rake Reaper and Mower, valued at \$265.

Thos. H. Dodge, Worcester, Mass., 1 Union Mowing Machine, extra finish, valued at \$150.

E. Whitman & Sons, No. 22 & 24 S. Calvert street, Balto., General Agents, 1 Union Mower, valued at \$130.

Bickford & Huffman, through their general agent, W. L. Buckingham, No. 59½ S. Charles street, I superior Grain Drill, with guano & seed attachment, ex. finish, value \$175.

Sinclair & Co., No. 58, 60 & 62 Light street, Balto., 1 Corn Planter, valued at \$40.

Linton & Lamott. No. 151 N. High street, Balto., 1 Corn Planter, valued at \$30.

Wm. H. Harman, Westminster, Md., Corn Sheller, value \$15.

Wm. Mann, Lewistown, Pa., 3 doz. axes, valued at \$44.

A. B. Farquhar, York, Pa., 1 Cultivator, valued at \$10 and 1 steel Plow, valued at \$22.

Montgomery, Slade & Co., No. 5 Hollingsworth street, Baltimore, 1 Wheat Fan, valued at \$44.

J. B. Words, Wilmington, Del., 1 Wheat Fan, valued at \$40.

George Horey, New York, 1 Straw Cutter, valued at \$40.

George Horey, New York, 1 Straw Cutter, valued at \$20.

H. C. Clabaugh, Frederick, Md., 1 Washing Machine and Wringer, valued at \$25.

Geo. Records. Agent, Baltimore, 1 Smith's Patent Washing Machine and Wringer, valued at \$25.

Geo. Records. Agent, Baltimore, 1 Smith's Patent Washing Machine and Wringer, valued at \$25.

Grant Fan Mill and Cradle Co., Junction, N. Y., 1 dozen Grain Cradles, valued at \$55.

W. d., D. Douglass, Middletown, Conn., 10 Patent Pumps, valued at \$75.

valued at \$75.

Valued at 5.0. Altimore, 1 ton Superphosphate, value \$55. Walton, Whama & Co., Willmington, through their general agent Daniel Fields, Seaford, Del., 1 ton of their excellent Super Phosphate, valued at \$60, the agents of which in Baltimore are Messrs. Elliott, Blacklar & Co., No. 15 & 17 W. Prutt streat W. Pratt street

W. Pratt street.

Budd & Sharp. Manufacturers of Agricultural Implements,
Middletown, Del., 1 Reading Corn Sheller, valued at \$75.

John Mayher. No. 1 Plowman street, Balto., 1 Cotton Gin,
valued at \$75.

Messrs Bibb & Co., 39 Light street, Baltimore, 2 large Cooking Stoves and fixtures, valued at \$100.

Jesse Marden & Son, Baltimore, Patent Scale Manufacturers,
1 patent Platform Scale, valued at \$100.

Spear & Bros., Baltimore, 1 Howe's Platform Scale,
Chas. A. Gambrill & Co., Patapsco Mills, 8 burrels of Patapsco Family Flour, valued at \$17.50 per barrel.

tapsco Family Flour, valued at \$17.50 per barrel.

Samuel Duer, Esq., Baltimore, 8 barrels Family Flour, valued at \$17.50 per barrel.

Geo. Fisher & Co., Baltimore, 100 packages Self-Raising

Flour, valued at \$50.

J. J. Bankard, Esq., Baltimore, a Mammoth Ox, the largest in the State, weighing 4000 pounds, which was raffled at \$5 per chance, being 715 chances, realizing the handsome sum of \$3,575. After the raffle of this mammoth ox, Mr. Bankard stated that he was the owner of the second largest ox in Maryland, which he generously donated to the Ladies Southern Relief Fair, and which was at once offered to the highest bidder. Mr. Lewis Turner, Jr., was the purchaser at \$1,150—thus making Mr. Bankard's donations to the at \$1,150—thus making Mr. Bankard's donations to the Fair amount to the handsome sum of \$4,825.

Abe Rutled ge, Esq., of Harford county, Md., presented to the Fair, a beautiful pair of gray Horses, valued at \$1000, won by Mr. Thos H. Holcomb, of Delaware.

Thos. H. Holcomb, Esq., New Castle, Del., presented a fine thoroughbred Devon Cow, valued at \$400.

Thos. B. Gorsuch, Esq., of Baltimore county, contributed a valuable Mule, which was raffled for \$250.

Hedge Thompson, Esq., of Talbot county, Md., presented a thoroughbred Southdown Buck,

Hon. T. C. Peters, of Howard county, Md., (late of New York) a thoroughbred Merino Ram. Mr. Peters in his let-York) a thoroughbred Merino Ram. Mr. Peters in his letter says: "I wish for the sake of your noble charity, that the animal bore a golden fleece."

Sam. Morris Bond. Esq., of Harford county, Md., a thoroughbred Alderney Bull, valued at \$100.

W. C. Wilson, Esq., of Baltimore county, Md., a thoroughbred Alderney Bull, valued at \$100.

S. T. C. Brown, Esq., of Carroll county, presented a 10 acre Farm, valued at \$1000.

The following are the officers of the Association: President-Mrs. BENJAMIN C. HOWARD,

Vice-Presidents;

Mrs. J. HANSON THOMAS,
Mrs. JNO. S. GITTINGS,
Mrs. W. PRESCOTT SMITH,
Mrs. J. J. BANKARD.

Treasurer-Mrs. PEYTON HARRISON Assistant Treasurer—Miss DORA HOFFMAN. Secretary—Miss FRICK.

Executive Committee:

Mrs. J. Harman Brown, Mrs. Charles J. Baker, Mrs. Samuel W. Smith, Mrs. Thos. Murdoch, Mrs. Samuel Hoffman, Mrs. Robt. H. Carr, Mrs. Joshua Vansant, Mrs. Richard Norris, Mrs. Louisa Cannon, Mrs. James M. Anderson, Mrs. F. W. Elder, Miss Emily Harper, Miss Louisa Hoffman, Mrs. D. Preston Parr, Mrs. T. Parkin Scott, Mrs. Gustave Lurman, Mrs. J. H. B. Latrobe, Mrs. A. DuBois Egerton, Mrs. Allan Dorsey, Mrs. James F, Purvis, Mrs. James Hodges. Hodges.

Blackwood's Edinburgh Magazine .-- The English Quarterlies.

We have received from Messrs. LEONARD SCOTT & Co., New York, their excellent reprints of "Blackwood's Magazine." for Jannary and February; and the "Edinburgh Review" for January; both of which form a part of that noble series of English Periodicals which Messrs. Scott & Co. have furnished to the American public at remarkably low rates for many years past.

Many of our readers probably know that this series comprises Blackwood's Magazine, and the four Quarterlies, viz: The "London," "Edinburgh," "North British," and "Westminster." These five periodicals taken together comprise by all odds the ablest expression of English talent in Magazine and Review writing, and cover, at the same time, the whole field of opinion. They are furnished singly for \$4 a year; or for the set—that is to say, for Blackwood's Monthly, and the four Quarterlies—at \$15 per As a combination of the solid and the interesting, annum. As a combination of the solid and the interesting, we do not know their equal anywhere; and for acuteness of critical analysis, the Reviews cannot be excelled. We heartily commend this series to our readers, not only as giving them a clear insight into the political aspect of Europe, as its phases shift from time to time; but also because the Magazine and Reviews, represent the views of the best English thinkers, and furnish, so far as Blackwood is concerned, some of the cleverest novels of the day in a serial annun.

The Maryland Farmer .- The following we extract from a correspondent's letter from old Kent, Md .- he can "humbug" us with a few more remittances of the same sort without fear of exposure:

"Having been a subscriber to your "Farmer" for some-time, I have found it of incalculable value to me in my farming and gardening operations. * My main object in writing is to remit my subscription for 1836, as I would not be without it for double the price—also money for en-closed names—I may send you more. * One of the great advantages of your monthly to me is the great variety of Advertisements it contains."

Our correspondent will please persuade the Chester fishes to "keep running pretty well," until we visit Pwhen we shall demonstrate whether they can "put a little more flesh on our boney structure"-as to the other-"look not upon the wine when it is red," &e.

27-Another correspondent from Cass county, Georgia, writes, under date of April 1st, as follows:

"I am an old subscriber to the "Farmer," and a Mary-"I am an old subscriber to the "Farmer," and a Mary-lander up to the year 1858. It has been a welcome monthly visitor in my lather's lamily, since 1854—but with my other friends from Maryland, has been separated from me for the past four years by the war. * The Maryland plan of farming is peculiarly adapted to this country, and ere long will be generally pursued by the farmer of this section. The Maryland Farmer is destined to become as welcome a visitor to the people here, as it is to me. Do not fail to continue the name of \$B** on your list as a regular subscriber—i you please. * I fan occasional letter will interest you on the progress of farming in this country. will interest you on the progress of farming in this country I will be pleased to communicate with you. Nothing flavorable can be said at present, as the farmers here are making a trial of the adhesive properties of "free negro la-bor." This year will satisfy them perfectly, I think."

A correspondent at Suddlersville, Md., remitting his subscription for 1866, says:-" While I continue farming, I do not expect to be without the valuable instructions of your monthly."

A correspondent in Green county, Alabama, writing under date of April 2d, says :-

"Weather fine-corn planting nearly over -cotton planting commenced. Much land lying vacant for want of means to cultivate it. Freedmen doing tolerable—but not entirely satisfactory. Too careless and indolent, with no entirely satisfactory. Too careless and indolent, with no cares for the future. Ideas too exalted to work well. I like your "Farmer" very much."

We regret our inability to furnish the Dr. with the back numbers of the "Farmer," as they are entirely exhausted. We can furnish from the March number only.

The "Southern Cultivator," "Cotton Planter" and "Maryland Farmer."

We have made arrangements to furnish these three Magazines devoted to Agriculture, Horticulture, &c., at \$5 per annum. The "Cotton Planter" is published semi-monthly, at Montgomery, Alabama, by Dr. N. B. Cloud, at \$3 per annum. The "Southern Cultivator" is published at Athens, Ga., by Wm. N. White & Co., at \$2 per annum, and the "Maryland Farmer" is published in Baltimore, at \$1.50 per annum. We will furnish the Cultivator and Farmer at \$3.00 per annum, and the Cotton Planter and Farmer at \$3.50-or the three, for one year, at \$5 per annum.

Short-Horns.—The following have been lately sold by A. B. Conger, of Haverstraw, New York, who is cele-

by A. B. Conger, of Haveustraw, New York, who is celebrated for his fine herd of Short-horns:

To R. H. Allen of N. York, to be shipped to Vera Cruz, two Short-Horn Bulls—1. Earl of Clarence, 4773 A. H. B.; red roan; got by prize bull St. Valentine 4318½, out of Constance 3d, (bred by R. A. Alexander, Exq.,) by Album, (19299.) &c. 2. Young Duke, roan; got by Duke of Thorndale 4751, out of Mularia by imported Duke of Airdrie (12,730.)—gr. dam imported Duchess of Satherland, &c.

To T. G. Ayenigg, Esq., Passaic, New Jersey, the Queen's Earl, cot by imported Earl Vane, (14,483.) out of Queen of Diamonds, (bred by Sam'l Thorne,) by imported 26 Grand Duke (12,961.)—gr. dam imported Darlington 6th, the gem of Mr. Sainsbury's sale, &c.

FOR THE MARYLAND FARMER.

THE FUTURE OF MARYLAND.

BY PATUXENT PLANTER.

Messrs. Editors:—The clear, ringing trumpet call by "Arundel" from "Bonnie Bluff," roused me to thoughts of the past, when I was an humble private in the glorious "Old Body Guard of the Farmer;" and then came your witching appeal to "Our Company of Fifty" still further convincing me of the duty to enlist in the re-organization, which conviction was bound around me by "Grapevine" from classic "Waverly." If I do not pass "muster" for active duty, pray enter me on the roll of "Invalides," for since our "Old Guard" was disbanded, I have suffered sorely the various vicissitudes of evil fortune, and am now but a battered, wounded, broken-spirited old soldier. Since the beginning of the cruel war, it seems that I have been in a Rip Van Winkle sleep, and but just waked from a long and frightful sleep to find many dearest of friends gone forever, hopes blasted, prospects blighted, and property vanished, while I lay bound hand and foot by arbitrary power, and even my political privileges curtailed to the extent of depriving me me of my vote unless prepared to swear through thick and thin, expose my most secret thoughts, and then beg for dear life the favor from not less than two uncompromising Alguazils of the grand Inquisition. But, thank God! as the lady said to' a British officer in the days of the Revolution, "liberty is like the Chamomile plant, the more it is trampled on the more it will flourish," and Providence has given us a man in many respects and in very name, for is not Andrew Johnson the true name for Andrew Jackson-Jack and John being the same, only differently spelled, but one standing for the other, the world over-who will protect liberty under the Constitution and thus in time, we shall regain our rights. I wonder if there be anything in the doctrine of transmigration! Andrew Johnson comes right from the burial place of Andrew Jackson .-So much for digression. In this state of affairs, Agriculture was palsied. Labor was not to be had. The fields were uncultivated, run away with briars and noxious weeds, fences fell down, and our lands became a wide waste. In three years, great changes in this section were manifest. Little or no tobacco grown, clover-fields disappeared and broomsedge took its place. All was gloom. It became soon certain that gentlemen of the old School must work or starve—"root hog or die," I cried, and went, like many others, to the plow. I rather think I was awfully sore—"spavined," "string halted," for the first few days, but Southern pride-that plucky determination which belongs to every true man, to do what any other man can do-made me persevere, though I did indulge in a few expletives against some people who stole my negroes; yet, after a few days, labor became a pleasure, and I thanked God, that I, for one, felt myself a manstrong and able to work. I had never before known my own powers. I then felt an energy and power of muscle and ability to endure fatigue, which I never knew I possessed before. Since then, things have become more settled, labor is more easily had-negro men \$10 and women \$5 per month and fed; white men, \$12 to \$15 per month and board. Much of the land has been rented, and some farmers have turned their attention to stock raising and feeding, fruit growing and market gar- and located on farms in our county, and they are

dening; some are this year trying Sorghum and Broom corn extensively.

There is no regular system yet perfected. Men are only experimenting, and really realizing but little. I had intended to make suggestions, in my humble way, as to a proper system for our people, looking to the probable bright future of our State, but must defer it to my next letter. I have only to say that I heartily concur in your admirable views as to the sort of people we want to come among us, and the only sort that would be welcome or who would find themselves comfortable. I would also say with "Grapevine," to our friends—"be not in too much hurry to sell"—borrow, mortgage, if need be, rather than sell now, except at a high figure.

The thanks of Maryland farmers are due to Mr. Peters for his enterprise in opening a stock farm to supply Sheep to breeders and graziers. It is destined to become a valuable institution to our people -and also for his efforts in displaying the resources and advantages of Maryland to the intelligent, worthy and patriotic people of New York; for to none others are his excellent letters presumed to be addressed.

There being a fair prospect for two railroads being built, running the length and breadth of this county. (Prince George's,) and a tide-water canal, now under survey, the lands, rich and fertile as they are must soon command high prices, and be remunera' tive to the purchasers, -especially as labor will dai ly become more plenty and cheaper. As soon awe can be within three hours travel to Washington and your great city, we shall be a rich and prosperous people, inhabiting one of the most beautiful regions in the world, with a healthy and salubrious climate, fertile and easily worked soil, well wooded and watered; both the land and the water, teeming with luxuries of every variety, animal, fowl, fish, fruits and vegetables. Present indications are positive that this happy epoch cannot and will not be far off.

Come, Old Guard! rally "Company of Fifty"rally to the old flag! and infuse new life into the Agriculture of "My Maryland."

FOR THE MARYLAND FARMER.

Land and Improvements in Prince George County.

Messrs. Editors:- I do not perceive that any of the "fifty" have written you from the locality in which I live, I therefore propose to do so. While our friends residing on the Severn, have spoken truthfully of the beauty and resources of that part of "My Maryland," they fail to say one word of old Prince George; which I am not disposed to submit to, and so I advise you that I live on a portion of the Manor land, about ten miles from Washington, between the Marlboro and Piscataway roads, where we enjoy excellent health, fresh pure air, good wholesome water, and a country pretty and romantic enough to gratify the most fastidious. Besides, improvement and emulation is the order of the day in our section, -- we have on the road near Sirattsville, a settlement of worthy thrifty Germans, and among them are mechanics of different trades, who have purchased the estate of Mr. Lusby, and are making it what I trust all our land will be ere long.

Many gentlemen, learning of the fertility, and in many cases superiority of our soil, have purchased improving, beautifying and adding wealth to all around. And if your friends desire a healthy country, possessing rare advantages, with a soil hard to excel, send them this way, as we have a tract or two left which we might dispose of to good souls. And please be mindful that though our county cannot boast of a poetical Severn River, it has a beautiful bright flowing

PATUMENT.

Prince George Co., Md., April 21, 1866.

Mechanical.

A HUSKING MACHINE WANTED.

While farmers have machines and implements to aid them in almost every branch of labor, here is one kind in which the inventor has as yet accomplished little or nothing. Yet husking corn is one of the most laborious and unpleasant parts of farm labor, especially if left till late fall or winter, as is very common in the West. Corn is undoubtly the most important crop of the western States. Our soil and climate are peculiarly adapted to its growth. Its cultivation is simple, in most respects cheap, and for the purposes of food for both man and beast, it must ever remain one of the great staples of western agriculture.

The farmer has improved implements for preparing the ground and cultivating the crop, so that it is nearly boy's play to grow it. He has machines for cutting it up, and it is likely will soon have for shocking it, but for the downright hard, tedious labor of husking, beyond the wooden peg, the husking pin and thimble, nothing that we know of has been furnished to aid him. There has, indeed, been an attempt made in this direction by gentlemen of this State, as our readers who attended the last State fair will remember, but from what we saw, and the little noise we hear about it, we are led to think it does not please the public. Those gentlemen are worthy of all praise for their efforts, and we hope they will yet succeed in meeting the great want in this respect. Are not some of our inventors equal to the task? The scarcity of labor renders some such machine almost a necessity. The corn ruined the present season by being subject to the storms of the fall and winter, would pay for enough such machines, if effective, to harvest the whole crop of the West. Our farmers will be everlastingly grateful to the man who will furnish them with a simple, durable and efficient Husking Machine.—Prairie Farmer.

TO BUILD A STACK.

There is much more science involved in building a stack of hay, loose grain, or bundles in a correct manner than there is in erecting a pyramid that will stand the test of wasting and raging elements of time and changing weather.

The main point is to build a stack so as to turn all the rain off instead of turning it toward the middle of the stack, where it would produce more or less damage.

Beginners will almost always commence at the circumference or ontside of the stack, instead of commencing in the middle. Whether a stack is to be made of bundles or loose materials, it should be always commenced in the middle. And the middle should always be kept fullest, from one to two feet higher than the outside, and well pressed down.—The middle should always be trod down more closely than the outside, so that when the stack commences to settle, the outside will settle more than the middle and thus tend to give a good inclination to the straw on the outside, and will carry off the water rapidly.

It is better to make round stacks than those having square corners, because such square corners will never settle down evenly with the sides; and they cannot carry off the rain as well as if the top were round.

As soon as a stack is built as high as the bilge, care must be exercised to give more inclination to the sheaves, by keeping the middle fuller and the sheaves must be crowded as closely together as they can be to keep the water from falling down on to the course of sheaves below.

When stacks are built of loose materials, the stacker should be careful to place as many of the straight bunches of straw up and down the stack on the outer course as he can conveniently. These long straws will turn off the water almost as well as a board.—Maine Farmer.

A CHEAP HOME-MADE GATE .- A writer in the Ohio Farmer thus gives his method: I take five pieces of inch boards, each 10 feet long, one of these 8 inches wide for the bottom strip; I then take one piece four inches wide for the end piece where the hinges are to be. These end strips are 4 feet long, that being high enough for any gate for ordinary purposes. Now lay your end pieces, then place the eight inch wide and the foot long strip for the bottom, nail it at each end of the upright with wrought nails; now take three or four inch wide strips, and lay them on parallel with the bottom one, dividing the space between the lower two boards, and six inches each space between the upper ones; nail as before. Now turn the gate over, and taking the remaining strip, lay it at an angle from the bottom, at the hinge end, to the top, at the latch end; cut it so that it will fit in and lay close to the long strips, nail it thoroughly; now hang with strong hinges, and you have a gate that is light, and will not sag, and just as perfect against cattle as one made by a joiner, and costing from three to five dollars. Any person can put together and hang such a gate in two hours.

Forticultural.

DWARFING PEAR TREES.

Prominent pomologists claim for the dwarf pear tree, that it fruits earlier, produces larger and better fruit, and that we can have more trees, and a larger variety on a given space of ground, than we would if we were to plant standards. The points above named are all correct, for many of us know it to be so by experience. In dwarfing pear trees the buds should always be inserted on some stock which will not produce large trees; it is for this reason that the quince stock is used to so great an extent by the nurserymen at the present day. The reason that the quince stock is used in preference to all others is, that its roots are more fibrous, furnishing a less amount of sap, and of course a smaller amount of wood growth, the result being a dwaf tree.

There are other modes of dwarfing the pear, besides budding it on the quince stock, such as pinching and root pruning. By pinching and root pruning the proportions of orchard trees may be greatly reduced, increasing in proportion the fibrous roots, and as a consequence, early and extreme fruitfulness is the result. It is a well known principle, that when the life of a plant is threatened, it sends out flower buds instead of leaf buds; consequently, if the fruit is not too abundant its size and quality is increased. Therefore, in dwarfing our pear trees, we hasten and increase their productiveness.—Miner's Rural Amer.

THE CURRANT WORM.—In many parts of the country the currant worm made sad ravages the past season. These insects are hatched from eggs deposited on the under side of the leaves, and the worms commence eating the leaves as soon as hatched out, and continue the work till all, or nearly all, are destroyed, leaving the fruit without the sustenance that foliage always supplies; and, of course, it fails to mature.

Various remedies have been published in the agricultural papers—sprinkling lime and ashes upon the leaves, when the dew is on; throwing a decoction of copperas and water upon the worms, by using a water-pot, with a finely perforated nose; also, the application of white hellebore, sifted from a pepperbox, or a flour box, upon both sides of the leaves. This is the only remedy that seems to be effectual, according to the reports published, which we consider worthy of credence.

The white beliebore is usually sold by the druggists, and is not, we believe, very expensive, as a little suffices to destroy the worms.—Rural Amer.

Man leads women to the altar—in that act his leadership begins and ends.

GRAFTING.

Every farmer should learn to do his own grafting. It is a very easy operation when once understood. A sharp penknife and a good fine saw are indispensable. Splitting the stock so that the bark shall not be bruised-and shaping the scion wedge-fashion both ways, preserving also the bark uninjured-and placing the rim of the wood of both stock and scion exactly together, so that the sap can interminglethere is no danger of failure, if properly waxed .-We make a shoulder to the graft and think it adds to the certainty of a success, though probably weakens it. We prefer also two eyes or buds to a graft, and would rather have only one than more than two. One year's wood should always be used when it can be obtained, as it is more certain to take and grows more vigorously.

We wish to remind those about preparing grafting wax, that we have found five parts of rosin, one part of beeswax, and one part tallow, to be the best proportions. Melt them together in a skillet, (which is the best,) or a tincup, and mix well. It should remain in the vessel and used as needed. Twenty or thirty scions can be waxed with one heating up. When much grafting is to be done, a fire for heating the wax should be made on the spot, between two bricks or stones.—Ed. Germantown Telegraph.

How to RAISE CUCUMBERS.—A correspondent of the Rural American gives the following as his mode of raising cucumbers:—

Select a clayey spot of ground, and plant as soon as the weather will permit. Put a shovelful of hog manure in each hill, and cover it with an inch of fine dirt before putting in the seeds. After planting, cover the hills with one-fourth of an inch of hen manure, finely pulverized; this will keep the bugs from destroying the young vines. When the weather is dry, water them twice a week with soft water that has stood in the sun during the day; put it on at night, one pailful of water to each hill; pour the water at one side of the hill, into a hollow, so that it will not run off, but soak down into the hog manure, and there will be no failure of cucumbers. For pickling, plant between the 20th of June and the 1st of July.

STOPPING THE ROOTS OF TREES.—In order to keep the roots of trees from beds of flowers which are cultivated in English parks, deep trenches are dug and filled with concrete, which forms a solid wall which roots cannot penetrate.

LIMA BEANS.—It is said that the Lima will bear more profusely if not allowed to run as far as usual; say check them after they first blossom and when they have run but four or five feet.

RHUBARB .- To cultivate Rhubarb to perfection trench the land and work in large quantities of fresh manure—the more the better. It is a gross feeder. Set the plants about three feet apart each way-four feet for some of the largest kinds, like Victoria and Cahoon's Mammoth. Keep the ground clear and mellow till June, then cover six inches or more deep with mulch. Coarse stable manure is best, although straw or hay will answer. The object is to keep the ground moist and rather cool. This will ensure a good growth of stalks till frost. If the hens scratch over the mulch in the fall all the better. In the spring dig over the ground three or four inches deep, and keep clean till the time to repeat the mulching. Early in the season it is good to have the ground exposed to the sun as much as possible to bring the plants forward, and later it is necessary to mulch to keep the ground moist. Stalks of three pounds weight are not unusual of the kinds above mentioned, when cultivated in this way .- Rural New Yorker.

RAISING CRANBERRIES ON UPLAND. — There are three great varieties of the American Cranberry, namely, the bell, bugle and cherry. The cranberry naturally grows on a moist soil. It is the opinion of experienced cultivators that water must be within twelve inches of the surface. Moist meadow lands and reclaimed swamps are most suitable. They have succeeded on upland, but it is risky business to plant them there, and a patch thus situated requires much labor in the way of hoeing, &c. There are many fields of upland, however, moist enough for cranberries. Cold, stagnant water is also fatal to success. Yet there are but few farms upon which a place cannot be found wherein to grow a supply for family use. — Rural New Yorker.

MANURING TREES.—Some people, in setting fruit and other trees, have made the mistake of applying manure directly upon the roots. That is a ruinous practice, as the fibres of roots of trees can only derive sustenance by direct contact with the earth.—When trees of any kind are set out, the roots should first be covered with a rich loam, well trodden down, and upon this loam a little manure of any kind may be safely placed; but it is better to spread it upon the surface of the ground, where it acts as a mulch, and prevents any injury to trees from drouth, unless very severe and long protracted.—Rural Amer.

WILL "Sprouts" Produce Fruit Like the Parent?—"Sprouts," or suckers, from plum and apple trees will produce fruit like the parent tree, provided the latter is a seedling,—if it has been budded or grafted of course it will not. But unless the seedling fruit is an original and valuable variety it is a miserable method of propagating.—Rural New Yorker.

STRAWBERRY CULTURE .- The principles of strawberry culture are pretty well understood. A gravelly loam soil, well drained, aided by lime and ashes (unleached), with a sprinkling of salt prviously given; vegetable manure, applied most plentifully at top, forming, in the form of leaf mold or chip manure, a mulch, to be super-covered with lightcolored straw, (cut fine, the better,) just previous to the bearing time; water plentifully applied then .-Rows two feet apart (more for field culture), eighteen inches in the rows, and planted, where the climate will admit, in August, firmly put in with light, fine soil, kept moist, mulching and all, the mulch to be one to two inches thick. In fall, cover up with brush. Where spring planting is done, let it be as early as can be without working the soil wet .- Cor. Coiman's Rural World.

TAN-BARK FOR POTATOES.—A gardener at Troyes, "having observed that everybody living in the quarter of the town occupied by tanners escaped the cholera, determined to try the virtue of tan when planting potatoes. For this purpose he placed a shovelful of tan in the trench under the seed in a part of the field, and planted the remainder in the ordinary way. On digging out the potatoes he found that those which were planted near the tan were perfectly sound, while the others were diseased. He found, further, that potatoes were preserved in the winter by spreading tan on the floor of the storehouse."

Depth and Distance of Drains.—Experience has determined that twenty-five to thirty feet apart, for compact or clayey soils, and thirty-five to forty for light and porous soils, are proper distances for accomplishing speedy and effectual drainage. Three feet is the most economical depth. When draining was first introduced into some parts of Britain the drains were made one and a half or two feet deep, and eighteen feet apart. After many thousand miles were laid, they became defective. They were then about three feet deep, and twice as far apart. This cost'less, and was more efficient. A greater depth and distance was again found unfavorable.—Annual Register.

CREEPERS—To give variety and beauty to the surroundings of the dwelling, set out a few posts, some two or three near each other, passing twine from one to the other, and plant climbers to cover them.

Coughs, Hoarseness, and the Various Throat affections to which Public Speakers, Military Officers and Singers are liable, relieved by "Brown's Bronchial Troches" Having a direct influence to the afaffected parts, they allay Pulmonary Irritation. The freedom from all deleterious ingredients makes the Troches a safe remedy for the most delicate female or youngest child, and has caused them to be held in the highest esteem by those who use them.

The Apiary.

BEE CULTURE.

Kent County, Md., April, 1866.

To the Editors Maryland Farmer :-

Will you permit me, through the columns of your valuable magazine, to ask a few questions of some of your subscribers who are acquainted with the habits of the Bee, and raise them either for pleasure or profit.

1st. What kind or kinds of Bees are the most

profitable?-the Native or Italian.

2d. Is it policy to keep more than one kind? if

so, do they live peaceably, side by side?

3d. What kind of Hive is the most suitable, both for storing honey and to prevent or destroy the moth or worm, that is so destructive to them?

4th. What exposure or position is the most suitable for the hives? and on what do you place them,

and what distance from the ground?

My object in asking is that I am almost convinced that an apiary in my section of country could be made very profitable. My location is on the Chester River, where bees have the advantage of an undulating country, whose low lands and meadows are filled with flowers and shrubs, and the uplands with thousands of fruit trees of almost every variety—but principally peach and dwarf pears—and beautifully interspersed with fields of grain; also, grass both for mowing and pasture, as well as a large timber range; and I think there are but a few days from the middle of March to the first or middle of November, when bees cannot find honey, and I do not know of but one person who keeps them within five miles of me.

Early in the spring of 1865, I purchased a few colonies of the Native bee in the common cap hive, (which was my first attempt at raising bees,) which gave me each about fifty pounds of prime honey and two good swarms of young bees each. They all wintered well and seem to be working very industriously. The honey Isold readily in a neighboring town at twenty-five cents per pound and could have sold ten times the amount there, to say nothing of your city market, which is daily, (Sundays excepted.) within five hours ride of me.

AMATEUR.

The Italian honey bee, after several years cultivation in this country, is found to be much superior to our Native variety. First, in its productiveness, which is from fifty to one hundred per cent, greater than that of our Native variety; this is owing, in part, to the greater fertility of the Italian queens, and their earlier and greater activity in breeding in the spring, as well as the fact that their workers gather honey from sources not frequented by our Native bee—for instance, the second crop of red clover.

Secondly—in their great docility—which, so long as kept pure, is most remarkable, as they rarely make an attack even under great provocation. This attribute will doubtless make them great favorites, particularly under the more enlightened system of bee culture, which the movable comb principle of Mr. Langstroth has inaugurated, and by which the

honey can be taken at any time, without destroying a single bee.

Thirdly—in their greater strength and powers of endurance, by which they not only defend themselves from being robbed by other colonies, but are enabled by working earlier and later in the day, during cool weather, to gather more honey.

We should not advise the cultivation of the Native bee near the Italian, inasmuch as the young queens copulate with the drones (or male bees) in the open air and on the wing, and it would, therefore, be more difficult to keep them pure; letter to furnish all hives with Italian queens reared from pure Italian eggs, (directions for which will be found in the Agricultural Report for 1863, pages 550 to 546)—The cross between the Italiau and Native bee though far more productive than the Native, are so irritable that few, if any, will feel disposed to cultivate them where the pure race can be had.

The best kind of hive, we should suppose, would be one which gave complete control of the bees and their honey, such as the Langstroth patent, provided the owner wishes to cultivate his bees humanely, intelligently, profitably, pleasurably and with any degree of certainty of success. It is, however, necessary that, in this, as in all other pursuits, he should understand his business, without which the less he invests in it the better for himself and the bees too. The best remedy-and only reliable one-against beemoth, is to keep populous colonies, which is accomplished by keeping them supplied with a fertile queen and preventing their over-"swarmiug," and swarming too late in the season. By furnishing them with an ample surplus honey receptacle, placed over the brood chamber, and directly and freely accessible from it, bees rarely swarm at all, particularly when the surplus honey chamber is provided with 'starters," or fragments of new combs attached to the under side of their tops, by which the bees are greatly induced to work in them: where the movable comb hive referred to is used, swarming may be effectually prevented by the removal of all young queens, or queen cells, before their maturity.

In this latitude we should prefer a southern or south-eastern exposure for an apiary; for although during the warm days of winter a few more bees may be lost by their flying when the weather is rather too cold for their safety, yet this, we thinky will be more than balanced by their earlier breeding. It is well to have them protected from the northern winds by a close board fence or hillock. Southern Maryland and Virginia are generally well adapted to bee culture; and when it is considered that the honey is produced without human toil—that it is a spontaneous crop, produced and gathered at so small an expense—we are surprised that they are not more intelligently and extensively cultivated in these regions.

The Dairy.

HOW TO MAKE THE BEST BUTTER.

There is only one way to make good butter, though many new ways have been published, and are daily published. The best butter has long since been made, and is now made. The thing is to find out this old and present way, and cast aside all new-fangled ways.

There is no end to the difference in quality of butter.— Enter the market, and you will find it to your satisfaction. This has been so always, and will always be so until people learn to make it alike, on the best models, and that is the one general model the world over, in the West as well as in the East, in Europe as in America. We cannot change the making of butter to suit the climate; we must suit the climate to the butter, for there is absolutely only one way to the true, the best butter. And how is that?

First, there must be cleanliness in everything, for there is nothing that so takes on the odors that come in contact with it as butter, and holds them there, not in solution, but mixed, to be felt the moment they touch the palate.

These odors must be kept out.

How? By keeping them away—by keeping the butter where there are none, and—which is the great important thing—by observing cleanliness in making the butter.

Here is where butter-makers fan. They are in the habit of being slovenly, many of them: and this habit is readily extended to the butter—hence, bad butter. Why, even a new firkin must be treated before it is fit to receive the butter; if not, it will impart its flavor. Buy your butter of the merchant where it is kept in rolls in a firkin, and you will be sure of having the firkin taste, even if the roll has been in only a day or two.

Where pans are not thoroughly steamed and cleansed, so that they are clean, and nothing else, the butter will be affected, just as surely as it is made in this manner. So with the churn, which must be particularly kept clean—always something of a job. It must be steamed and scrubbed, and kept—clean. The rules are severe; but this is the thing that will make butter, such as it should be.

In milking great care must be taken—which is not generally the case. Some care is taken; but this will not do. In stables, what filth is permitted. It is enough to make a person gag just at the thought of it. Even a hair has its effect, so sensitive is milk.

A bad habit is, milking with wet teats. Those droppings (from the hands) which we so much witness, must be discontinued; and dry milking is the only remedy. Even then the dry scales must not be permitted to fall into the pail—the pail must be kept to one side.

Never milk in a rain.

Keep your milk, as we have before said, in a clean place, where the air is free from impurities, A root cellar, therefore, is not the place for milk; a mouldy cellar is not; neither is a place where mice are permitted to reach the milk. Your cellar must be pure—that is inevitable.

The temperature should be about 55°. A variation of five degrees either way, will not much influence the milk. In about 24 hours the cream will be about all at the top.—
If not, and the milk is yet sweet, leave a little longer, but never till the milk thickens—that is one step too far. You do not get any the more butter; but you do get less sweet. It never fails. Examine your milk, therefore, as it approaches the 24 hours; and when right, when just on the point of turning, skim, and churn at once. Do not keep to turn sour, which it will in a few hours if you do not churn

it at once. Take the butter out immediately. Work it slowly with cool, clean water. Did we say clean? We mean pure. Soft water should be used, as the acids, which always prevail in hard water, will be taken up by the butter to a greater or less extent.

You are now in the nicest operation of the whole system of butter making. If you work too much, you will break the "thread," or globules, that compose the butter, that form its texture. These little globules contain the butter oil. When broken, your butter is grease-that accounts for the greasy batter you meet with. These little balls (which a microscope will show you) must be kept wholeand it can be done only by working the butter carefully, slowly, till the milk is all out. This is as indispensable to good butter as warmth to a live body. The milk must be worked out, all. If you do not work it out, it will have the effect of all butter-milk-it will turn sour-turn sour in the butter; and what butter do you suppose you will have ?-Precisely that which you have in the summer after it is a few weeks old, according to the weather. It is the buttermilk souring that hastens the spoiling of the butter. Let every particle, then, be taken out, so that crystal beads, instead of cloudy drops, ornament it.

About an ounce of pure rock salt to the pound should be used. Some prefer more, some less; it is a mere matter of taste—as it is not the salt that preserves the butter, but the purity of the butter itself. Salt only adds flavor. Use nothing else to flavor. When salted set away for a day. Then work again till the butter is all of one color and consistency.

Pack in clean, tight jars, or firkins. Jars (earthen) are best; though wood will do. Ash is generally considered best. The point is, you want to avoid the taste of the wood. To this end, water is kept in the tub for several days.—Some slightly scorch the inside—this is effectual. Charcoal is an absorber of impurities. Thus charred vessels are used to keep water. It can thus be kept fresh for a long time.

Pack solid; and immediately after each packing, spread a cloth over, thoroughly saturated with brine. When filled, cover with the cloth well dampened, and follow with salt well put on, to be also kept damp. Then keep in a cool place, of as uniform a temperature as possible, avoiding dampness and bad odors.

"But this is too much trouble."

That is your look out; not ours. We only tell you how to make good butter—the very best. We will also tell you that the industrious and neat make it so; and it is from them that we get our good butter.

As to climate—it is of course more difficult to make good butter in a warm than a cool climate. A cool cellar is always a necessity; the windows thrown open in cool weather (cool nights especially), and closed when warm winds prevail. Still warm weather does not affect a cellar so much. But the warm wind will blow out the heavier, cool air.

A great aid to cold water, is an ice house. We may call it indispensable to a dairy in a warm climate.

One step farther, and we have occupied the whole ground. Pastures should be free from scented weeds, or anything that imparts flavor to milk, and hence to butter. No flavor, however good, is allowed in the presence of butter. We want only the butter flavor. The feed, the water, then, should be pure.

Such a practice is sure of success, both in price and in profit.—EASTERN DAIRYMAN, in Colman's Rural World.

Arbor VITE FOR ORNAMENTAL TREES.—Thos. Meehan, of Germantown, Pa., offers a large stock of these, together with Pear, Quince, Fruit and Evergreen stock.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

RAY'S COMBINED REAPER AND MOWER.—We call attention to B. F. Ray's advertisement of this well kn wn Reaper and Mower. Mr. Ray, the patentee, has disposed of his interest in the manufacture of these machines, and is now the General Agent for their sale, and will be happy to have his old friends and the public to give him a call or forward their orders to his address, which will be promptly and faithfully attended to.

R. Sinclair & Co., 58, 60 and 62 Light street, Baltimore, offer for sale the "Monitor" Reaper and Mower, for which they are agents—Sinclair's Improved Corn Planter, a good machine—Buckeye Sulky Corn Plow, a useful machine recently introduced into this market—Southern Grain Cradles—Horse Hay Rakes, Gleaners, Plows, Harrows, Cultivators, &c., &c.

BICKFORD & HUFFMAN'S Mower and Combined Reaper and Mower, is offered to farmers by W. L. Buckingham, 59½ Charles street, Baltimore. This machine is well known to the public. He is also General Agent for the sale of Bickford & Huffman's celebrated Grain Drill.

COMMISSION HOUSE IN LYNCHBURG, VA.—We call attention to the card of Messrs. McDaniel & Irby, Commission Merchants, Lynchburg, Va. Those having business to transact through this house can rely upon their promptness and responsibility.

PLANTATION BITTERS.—We call attention to the advertisement of these celebrated Bitters, now so widely known and used throughout the entire country—though not sick, we take it ourselves occasionally, for the reason assigned by St. Paul to Timothy, and though he was not a Doctor he was a good lawyer. Under the same head will be found offered for sale the "Aqua de Magnelia"—"Mustang Liniment," a superior article—"Lyon's Kathairon"—"Magnolia Balsam"—"Pure Jamaica Ginger"—and the famous "Saratoga Spring Water," which is so grateful to the wearied stomach on the morning after attending the marriage festival of a friend.

Bone Dust.—Joshua Horner offers to dealers and farmers a large stock of pure Bone Dust of his own manufacture—and guarantees no adulteration. Mr. Horner has been manufacturing Bones, as a fertilizer, for many years, and has always given entire satisfaction to his customers. His facilities for procuring the Bone and manufacturing the same is unequalled—he says, therefore, "it is wrong to let the readers of the Farmer remain longer in ignorance of this fact, and for that reason avails himself of its columns to make it more generally known."

To Farmers and Gardeners.—Cromwell's Patapsco Nurseries is prepared to supply all the choicest known varieties of Grape Vines, Strawberry Plants and other small Fruits—Ornamental Trees, Evergreens—Flowering Shrubs, Roses, &c. Apply to or address, Seed and Agricultural Store, 46 and 48 Light street, Baltimore.

LIGHTNING RODS.—Those in need of Lightning Rods are referred to Hawley & Co's advertisement. It is the opinion of competent judges that this Rod with the Insulators, is gotten up on the most scientific principles. Those interested can make an examination of the same at 147 W. Pratt street, Baltimore.

Ohio Mower and Reaper.—A. G. Mott, 40 Ensor street, Baltimore, offers for sale, as agent, this well known machine. He is also agent for the Sweepstake Thresher and Cleaner. The attention of farmers is called to his advertisement.

HOFF & MILLER'S BAZAAR—North Street, Baltimore, has on sale, Carriages, Buggies, Wagons, Rockaways, Harness, &c, in large quantities. See advertisement.

OHIO GRINDSTONES.—These superior Grindstones are offered for sale by E. Whitman & Sons, 22 and 24 S. Calvert street, who are agents for Dermott & Co.

"Mars."—The attention of those interested is called to the advertisement of this celebrated Stallion.

"THE LITTLE CORPORAL."—This Percheron Norman Stallion is offered to breeders during the present season for particulars see advertisement.

"Best in America."—R. & M. Harder, of Cobleskill, N. Y., offer their Superior Premium Railway Horse Power to the farming public—it is claimed to be "unequaled for ease of team and amount of power." Also Thrashers, Separators, Fanning Mills, Wood Saws, Seed Sowers, Planters, &c.

Mapes' Superphosphate—for Corn, Wheat, Potatoes, &c. This old and standard fertilizer is now offered to the farmer by P. M. McDonald, General Agent, corner of McEldery's Wharf & Pratt street, Baltimore. It has been successfuly tested all over the country.

John Merryman & Co., offer for sale Guano, Bones, &c., —Agricultural Implements, and all kinds of Live Stock.

SECOND HAND ENGINES AND BOILERS.—E G. Edwards, Baltimore, offers several boilers and engines for sale; also, Page's Portable Saw Mills.

Dodge's Patent Reaper and Mower and Self-Rake.

—Messrs. J. Hix Buiton & Co., of Baltimore, as General
Agents offer this valuable Machine for sale this season.—
They claim great success in the working of the Self-Rake.
Those interested can examine them at 42 S. Frederick st.

Individual Enterprise Steamboat Line.

TRIAL TRIP OF THE "SAMUEL J. PENTZ."

This superb steamer, just placed on this enterprising line for the more ample accommodation of our Eastern and Western Shore friends, giving greater facilities for travel and transportation of produce and merchandize, made her trial trip from Baltimore, on Saturday, March 31st last, upon which occasion some 200 invited guests were on board, who, after witnessing the working of her machinery and making a thorough examination of her outfit, were unanimous in their praise of the quality of the boat and the competency of its officers.

The "Pentz" has been thoroughly rebuilt in Baltimore, under the personal supervision of Mr. Thos. Roberts. Her motive power consists of one upright marine engine, claimed by Mr. Roberts to be capable of working upwards 400 horse power, 12 feet stroke, cylinder 46 inches diameter, 2 boilers, and wheels 30 feet, and making during the trip 19 miles an hour. The general dimensions are as follows: Length on deck 200 feet, breadth of beam 30 feet, including guards, 53 feet; depth of hold 9 feet, and tonnage 525 feet, new measurement. The saloon is fitted up in the most elegant style of art, and reflects credit upon the artists and the liberality of the owners, who seemed to have spared no expense to make the boat worthy the support of the travelling public.

The principal officers of the boat are John H. Kirwan, commander; Iremiah Raleigh, clerk, and Thos. Thornton, chief engineer. The chief members of the Individual Enterprise Line are, Samuel J. Pentz, John W. D. Pentz, Charles K. Cannon, and Thomas J. Roberts, and they have many warm wishes for their prosperity. This line was started in 1850, with the steamer Kent. They have since added the following steamers: Pioneer, Champion, Nellie Pentz, Massachusetts, Highland Light, and last but not least, the "Samuel J. Pentz."

Ladies Department.

COME HOME, FATHER!

Father, dear father, come home with me now;
The clock on the steeple strikes one;
You said you were coming right home from the shop
As soon as your day's work was done.
Our fire has gone out—our honse is all dark—
And mother's been watching since tea,
With poor brother Benny, so sick in her arms,
And no one to help her but me.
Come home! come home!
Please, father, dear father, come home!

Father, dear father, come home with me now! The clock in the steeple strikes two, The night has grown colder—and Benny is worse; But he has been calling for you. Indeed he is worse—Ma says he will die, Perhaps before morning shall dawn! And this is the message she sent me to bring—Come quickly, or he will be gone!

Father, dear father, come home with me now! The clock in the steeple strikes three! The house is so lonely—the hours are so long For poor weeping mother and me! Yes, we are alone—poor Benny is dead! And gone with the angels of light; And these were the very last words that he said: "I want to kiss Papa to-night!" Come home! come home! come home! Thease, father, dear father, come home!

Hear the sweet voice of the child, Which the night winds repeat as they roam; O! who could resist the most plaintive of prayers, Please, father, dear father, come home!

MY SISTER.

BY LOU.

My sister! There is wealth of tender meaning in those words, which none can comprehend but those who have known and lost a sister's love. Twice had death put forth his hand, snatching the little cherubs God gave to be my brothers; and then, remorseless and relentless, death bore our angel mother to the vale of shadows. He came twice again, and gathered those who bore the name of sister; leaving the last lone nestling, the youngest of the five, to wander through the bleak world upon faltering wing, and with a saddened song.

When I ask Memory what my mother was like, she sighs but does not answer. If I say "tell me of that gentle sister who once, like sunshine, gladdened our home" she holds up a dim, shadowy picture; but in vain I seek to trace the lineaments. There is a chord in my bosom that echoes to a faint, far away music. It may be the music of that sister's voice. She must have been something like the angels, for she went to dwell with them, and I may not know her till I become what she is.

But memory talks to me of one pure and lovely—pure in spirit, lowliness of heart—who walked by my side. In feature and form I am said to have resembled her; but my spirit is not as hers was. A hasty passionate temper could never have dwelt in her heart. "No guile was found in her lips." She had that "charity that suffereth long and is kind." Yea compassion and love were the attributes of her nature, and truly she wore "that ornament which, in the sight of God, is of great price, even a meek and quiet spirit." "In the statutes of the Lord" was her delight, and her trust was in her Redeemer. A modest, beautiful flower, born to blush for a time and shed the precious fragance of a lovely example. But earth was not her home; her cheek grew pale and her

step weary; and one springtime, when the little wild flowers she loved so well—meet emblems of her own short sweet life—were blooming, she laid her head upon her pillow and waited for deliverance. For a time she languished; but when patience had wrought its perfect work, the wish to live became extinct. The desire "to depart and be with Christ, which is far better," was formed; so He said, "It is enough, come up higher."

I look back over nearly eight years to that summer day, the eighth of July, 1858, when I walked by her side, her hand clasped in mine, down to the brink of the dark, rolling river, and waited and watched with her there; for the angels were coming to bear her away to a beautiful land, the inhabitants whereof never say, "I am sick," where no pain is, neither sorrow; but joy and gladness for evermore. She told me there that in death she fulfilled her mission; she would be another treasure added to those already gathered, "where neither moth nor rust corrupt," and death may not despoil, to lure those who love her so well to seek more earnestly to find them again, burnished and brightened by the hand of a crucified Lord.

Loved and loving ones gathered near to bid her God speed and farewell; and as she pressed parting kisses on their lips, with what anxious look and pleading tone she sought from each the promise to follow her to the blessed abode of the redeemed, and bade me aid and cheer them on the long, rough pilgrimage. The words I would have spoken were forced back by the great grief that seemed crushing my heart.—Hand in hand in years agone, we had turned our childish footsteps into the "narrow path." Side by side we had pursued the way, and tried to restrain our hearts from evil; had told each other our experiences and "taken sweet counsel together," and now she was leaving me to struggle alone—alone!

The hours wore slowly on. We watched as the shadows grew darker, and darker; while my hands were more closely clasped, an awful 'Presence entered our midst, and his chill breath cooled the cheek of the sufferer. Quietly, then, as the silent finger pointed to midnight's solemn hour, he "loosed the silver cord," and released her pure spirit, which soared away home, to rest and heaven.

The springtime came again, and the joyous birds warbled their sweet anthems round the lone sleeper; but she waked not to list to the old, loved songs. The violet and forget-menot bloomed beautiful as ever; but after waiting in vain her caresses, grew pale with watching, and died beside her grave; while the sweet birds, still repeating their plaintive lays, hied away in quest of a more genial clime under Southern skies.

And again they come on their missions of love, but our hearts are still, sad and lonely. 'Tis true, Time wraps a kindly mantle round the desolate heart, and other changes have come o'er my life. Though I can now look up and say, "Thy will, O Lord, be done," yet more each day I miss that gentle being from my side. Each unkind thought I ever cherished, each unkind word I ever spoke, each loving act left unperformed, stings my soul with a silent reproach. I can only pray, "God forgive me, as she did, and make me more like her."—Baptist Witness, Nasheitle, Tenn.

The violet loves a sunny bank, The cowslip loves the lea, The scarlet creeper loves the elm, But I love—thee!

The sunshine kisses mount and vale, The stars they kiss the sea, The west winds kiss the clover blooms, But I kiss—thee!

The oriole weds her mottled mate, The lily's the bride o' th' bee, Heaven's marriage ring is round the earth— Shall I wed thee?

DEAREST, COME KISS ME.

A Western paper publisher a poem commencing— "Dearest, come kiss me; my lips are yet warm, And my bosom still pants for the clasp of thy arm; The blood dances wildly through each throbbing vein: But I droop, oh! I droop for thy kisses again."

To which a very "fresh" young gentleman promptly replied—

Jee-roo-sa-lem! dearest, I dart like a fish; My lips shall with kisses respond to thy wish; I'll check not the blood thrilling wild in each vein; But I'll stop thee from drooping for kisses again.

Then turn up thy bill, love. I'll pounce like a bird; And through vale and thro' forest the smack shall be heard. If you suffer for kisses, I'm thar "you may bet;" And I'll kiss thee from morn till the sun shall be set.

Come kiss thee! why, thunder! I'm one of that kind; I'm the chap of all others you're trying to find! So you needn't look farther—I'm in for a chance, Tho' the blood should 'cavort'—and your pulses may dance.

So bring on the fruits, love—your kisses, I mean, For I dream now of nothing but peaches and cream; I'm waiting, and panting, and praying till then; So come along, dearest, as quick as you can.

ALL ABOUT DIMPLES .- Dimples are the perpetual smiles of Nature-the very cunningest device and lurking place of Love. When earth is dimpled by dells and valleys, it always seems to laugh; when the ocean is dimpled by the breeze, it sparkles with joy beneath the sunshine of heaven. We cannot look for frowns on a dimpled face; frowns and dimples will not associate together. How soft, how roguish, how beautiful are the dimples in the elbows and shoulders, the pretty hands and feet of the rosy babe .-Mothers dote upon those darling dimples, and delight to kiss them. But perfectly enchanting dimples, at least to the eyes of an enthusiastic young man, are those which come peeping out of the cheeks around the mouth of "sweet seventeen." When sweet seventeen essays some arch, provoking sally, peeping out and flying away the moment after, coming and going with the most bewitching coquetry.

Some fellow who has't much respect for himself, much less for the fair subject of his cruel lines, says:

Youngster, spare that girl!
Kiss not those lips so meek!
Unruffled let her fair locks curl
Upon the maidens cheek.

Believe her quite a saint, Her looks are all divine, Her rosy hue is paint, Her form is crinoline.

"People may say what they will about country air being so good for 'em," said Mrs. Partington, "and how they fat up on it; for my part, I think it is owing to the vittles. Air may do for camomiles and other reptiles that live on it. But I know that men must have something more substantialler."

VERY PROBABLE.—"Do you suppose you can do the landlord in the 'Lady of Lyons?" said a manager to a seedy actor in quest of an engagement. "I should think I might," was the reply; "I have done a great many landlords!"

It is most certain that passions always covet and desire that which experience forsakes.—F. Bacon.

DOMESTIC RECIPES.

EXCELLENT SOFT SOAF.—Take 16 quarts of lye of sufficient strength to float an egg; 8 pounds of clean grease; 1½ lbs. of resin; put the whole into a five-pail kettle and boil it. At first it is apt to rise, in which case add a little strong lye, and so continue to do until the materials are incorporated. Then remove it from the fire and add, by degrees, weak lye, stirring it at every addition, till the kettle is full. By trying this method you will find you have an excellent softsoap.—Rural New Yorker.

ORANGE FLOWER SOAP.—Take 30 lbs. of the best white tallow soap, 20 lbs. palm oil soap, 7½ ounces each of essences of portugal and ambergris, 8½ oz. yellowish green color, (ochre and indigo,) 1½ oz. of vermillion. Mix.

POWDER TO CLEAN SILVER.—Take powdered cream tartar 2 ounces, fine chalk 2 ounces, alum 1 ounce; mix together these three substances; rub the silver with the mixture reduced to paste with a little water; wash it well and dry it. Old silver thus treated assumes the appearance of new.

Black Spots on the Face, &c.—A very simple remedy, and one which, from experience, I have found effective, is to procure a small quantity of the best spirits of wine and a camel's hair pencil, and lightly wash the face therewith three or four times a day; before going to bed make a good application. This remedy will cause no pain or inconvenience, and, if persevered in, will doubtless have the desired effect—Ger. Tel.

Substitute for Coffee.—Among the many substitutes that I have seen recommended and used, I have as yet found only one that, to my taste, approaches the real berry, and that is sweet potato. If mixed in equal quantities the presence of the potato can hardly be detected. Take the small ones, unfit for market, wash them clean, then cut in picces about one-fourth of an inch in diameter and dry them in the oven. When thoroughly dry, put away in a box or tin can, and when required for use the pieces are browned with the coffee and ground in the same manner.

HAIR WASH FOR DANDRUFF.—The Scientific American gives the following recipe:—Take one pint of alcohol and a tablespoonful of castor oil, mix them together in a bottle by shaking them well for a few minutes, then scent it with a few drops of lavender. Alcohol dissolves castor oil, like gum camphor, leaving the liquid or wash quite clear. It does not seem to dissolve any other unctuous oil so perfectly, hence no other is equally good for this purpose.

For a Cough.—Roast a lemon very carefully without burning, when it is thoroughly hot, cut and squeeze it into a cup upon three ounces of sugar candy, finely powdered. Take a spoonful whenever your cough troubles you. It is as good as it is pleasant.

Lip Salve.—Two ounces of virgin wax, two ounces of hog's lard, half ounce of spermaceti, one ounce of oil of sweet almonds, two drachms of balsam of Peru, 2 drachms of alkanet-root cut small, six raisins cut small, and a lump of fine sugar. Simmer these ingredients together a little while, then strain it off into little jars.

To Whiten Clothes without Bleaching.—One ounce oxalic acid to one pint of water; one cup of the above to one pailful of water. Put in the clothes, and stir while in the acid. Rinse twice.

OMELET.—Three eggs, whites and yolks beaten separately; half teacup of milk; one tablespoonful of flour; half tablespoonful of butter. Pepper and salt to the tasted Stir the flour into half of the milk, and melt the butter in the other half. Butter the frying pan, and have it hot when the omelet is mixed. Turn when it is cooked, fold together, and serve.

YOUTHS' DEPARTMENT.

CURIOUS CALCULATIONS.

The simple interest of one cent, at six per cent per annum, from the commencement of the Christian era to the close of the present year, 1865, would be but the trifing sum of cleven dollars, seventeen cents and eight mills; but at the same principal, at the same rate and time, had been allowed to accumulate at compound interest, it would require the enormous sum of 84,840,000,000,000 of globes of solid gold, each equal to the earth in magnitude, to pay the interest; and if the sum were equally divided among the inhabitants of the earth, now estimated to be one thousand millions, every man, woman and child would receive 84,340 golden worlds for an inheritance.

Where all these globes placed side by side in a direct line it would take lightning itself, that can girdle the earth in the wink of an eye, 73,000 years to travel from end to end. And if a Parrott gun were discharged at one extremity while a man was stationed at the other-light traveling 192,000 miles in a second; the initial velocity of a cannon ball being about 1,500 per second, and in this ease supposed to continue at the same rate; and found moving through the atmosphere 1,120 feet in a second-he would see the flash after waiting 110,000 years; the ball would reach him in 74,000,000,000 of years; but he would not hear the report till the end of a 1,000,000,000 of centuries. Again, if all these masses of gold were fused into one prodigious ball, having the sun for its center, it would reach out into space, in all directions, one thousand seven hundred and thirty millions of miles, almost reaching the orbit of Hersehel and Uranus; and, if the interest were continued till the end of the present century, it would entirely fill up the solar system, and even encroach five hundred million of miles of the domain of the void beyond the planet Neptune, whose orbit, at the distance of two thousand cight hundred and fifty millions of miles from the sun, encircles our whole system of worlds.

THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE.

The words of the English language are a compound of several foreign languages. The English language may be looked upon as a compilation, both in words and expressions, of various dialects. Their origin is from the Saxon language. Our laws were derived from the Norman, our military terms from the French, our scientific names from the Greek, and our stock of nouns from the Latin, through the medium of the French. Almost all the verbs in the English language are taken from the German, and nearly every other noun or adjective is taken from other dialects.

The English language is composed of 15,734 words—of which 6,732 are from the Latin, 4,321 from the French, 1,665 from the Saxon, 1,669 from the Greek, 691 from the Dutch, 211 from the Italian, 106 from the German (not including verbs), 90 from the Welsh, 75 from the Danish, 55 from the Spanish, 50 from the Lectandic, 31 from the Swedish, 41 from the Gothic, 16 from the Hebrew, 15 from the Teutonic, and the remainder from the Irish, Scotch, Arabic, Syriac, Turkish, Portugese, and other languages.

TREATMENT OF THE AGED.—A little thoughtful attention, how happy it makes the old! They have outlived most of their early youth. How lonely their hours!—Often their partners in life have long filled silent graves; often their children they have followed to the toub. They stand solitary, bending on their staff, waiting till the same call shall reach them. How often they must think of absent, lamented faces; of the love which cherished them, and the tears of sympathy that fell with theirs, now all gone! Why should not the young cling around and comfort them, cheering their gloom with songs and happy smiles!

A WORD TO BOYS.

A writer in an educational journal, the title of which we have unfortunately lost, has the following pertinent and truthful remarks:

Boys, listen! The first thing you want to learn, to develope what force there is in you, is self-reliance; that is, as regards your relations to man. If I were going to give a formula for developing the most forcible set of men, I should say, turn them upon their own resources, with their minds well stored with moral and religious truth when they are boys, and teach them to "depend on self and not on father." If a boy is thrown upon his own resources, at fifteen, with the world all before him where to choose, and he fights the battle of life single handed up to manhood, and don't develope an average share of executive ability, then there is no stuff in him worth talking about. He may learn "to plow, and sow, and reap, and mow," but this can all be done with machines and horses, and a man wants to be something better than either of these. Wipe out of your vocabulary such a word as fail, give up wishing for improbable results, put your hand to the plow, or whatever tool you take to, and then drive on and never look back. Don't even sight your person to see if is straight; "dont be consistent but simply true." If you go "to see a reed shaken by the wind," it is pretty likely you will never see anything of more conse-

CURIOUS CALCULATION.

Few persons have any tolerable notion of the space which would be occupied by the whole population now living on the globe if congregated together; and as to that vast majority, the dead, the wildest conjectures have been indulged in .-Some have been even doubtful whether such a number of human beings could find standing room on the whole face of the earth. Now, taking the present population of the earth to number one thousand millions, and assuming that the average population of the earth from the time of Adam till now has been half that number, and that the generations of men -have averaged forty years each, we come to this conclusion that the smallest county of New York State would afford sitting room for all the men, women and children now alive on the earth, and that a number of human beings, equal to all that have ever lived on the face of the earth, might stand within the area of the largest county of that State,

THE POPULATION OF THE WORLD.—At the present time the population of the world is estimated to amount to 1,000,000 000 persons, speaking 3064 languages, and professing 1100 forms of religion. The average duration of human life is estimated at thirty-three years and six months. A quarter of the children born die before their seventh year, and one half before their seventeenth. Out of the 1,000,000,000 persons living, 33,000,000 die eneh year, \$1,000 aach day, 3730 each hour, 60 each minute, and, consequently, one every second. These 33,000,000 deaths are counterbalanced by 41,500,000 births—the excess being the annual increase of the human race. It has been remarked that births and deaths are more frequent in the night than during the day. Calculating one marriage for every 120 persons of both sexes, and of all ages, \$3,000,000 are celebrated annually.

Size of the West.—Illinois would make forty, and Minnesota sixty such States as Rhode Island. Missouri is larger than all New England. Ohio exceeds in extent either Ireland, Scotland or Portugal, and equals Belgium, Switzerland and Scotland together. Missouri is larger than Denmark, Holland, Belgium and Switzerland, and Missouri and Illinois are larger than England, Ireland, Scotland and Wales.

EDUCATIONAL.

NORWOOD ACADEMY, NELSON COUNTY, VA.

The following we copy from the Richmond Examiner. Wm. D. Cabell, Esq, the Principal of Norwood Academy, we know personally, and can testify to his energy and zeal in advancing the cause of education in his native Stateand cheerfully endorse the following, and recommend his Academy to the patronage of our numerous readers.

Sheridan's raid stript the premises of William D Cabell, and left behind, with the exception of his dwelling, nothing but ashes. Undismayed by the wreck of his patrimony, and the ruin of his progerty, he decided promptly to identify his interests with those of Virginia in the noble cause of educating her brave boys. His remarkable energy and fine administrative talent has in a few months organized Norwood Academy, erected suitable buildings and established upon a firm and enduring basis a No. I school. This is the spirit old Virginia needs to lift her up from her humiliation. In a short time other professors will be added to the school, so as to present to the public an institution fully prepared to qualify young men for any of the practical pursuits of life. For the present he is aided by Messrs. Black ford and Cunningham, both high-toned Christian gentlemen; both scholars of the highest standing; both proficients in the art of teaching. They give their time and talents, with enthusiastic devotion, to the advancement of their scholars. No pains are spared to make their instruction thorough, and to inspire in the boys a spirit of honorable emulation and of manly self-reliance. The discipline of this school is admirable. The boys are treated as gentlemen and gentlemen's sons, but no dereliction is tolerated. The gentle influences of religion are exercised in such a way as to inspire voluntary homage and a cheerful acquirecenter. Sheridan's raid stript the premises of William D Cabel!, way as to inspire voluntary homage and a cheerful acquiescence in such rules and regulations as are established for the regulations of religious observances. The general deescence in such rules and regulations as are established for the regulations of religious observances. The general deportment of the boys and the intermediate examination prove the management of this school. No case of disorder or of insubordination, or of impropriety in any way, has come to the notice of any man in the neighbourhood of the school. The boys act as the members of a large and well regulated family, while the result of the examinations—conducted with rigid impartiality, and with a determined purpose to do nothing more than justice to the standing of each scholar—show that more than one-half of the school have received honourable and well merited distinction.

This communication is addressed by a parent, and patron of the school, to parents. He is in no other way connected with or interested in it. Fully realizing the responsibilities of volunteering testimony in a matter of so much delicacy and importance, he has no hesitation in recommending to their patronage the Norwood School.

DISTINCTIONS CONFERRED IN NORWOOD ACADEMY, 22D FEBRUARY, 1866.

FEBRUARY, 1836.

First Reading Class.—I. E. L. McLelland. 2. T. S. McLelland. 3. G. C. Callaway, of Nelson county.
Composition and Rhetoric, First Class.—I. J. W. McGavock, Wythe county. 2. C. I. Sale, Essex county. 3.
C. B. Tate, Wythe county. 4. R. B. C. Tate, Wythe county. 5. W. N. Hall, Manchester. 6. J. B. Gwatkins, Richmond. English Grammar, Second Class.—I. J. A. Cabell, Richmond. 2. G. C. Callaway, Nelson county. 3. E. L. McLelland, Nelson county. 4. R. B. Irby, Nottoway county. First Geography Class.—I. J. W. Harriss. 2. W. H. Thurmond, Nelson county.
Second Reading Class.—I. J. B. McLelland, Nelson Co. Composition and Rhetoric, Second class.—I. H. L. Fry, Nelson county. 2. W. Brent, Richmond. 3. G. K. Wren, Richmond. 4. W. O. McLelland, Nelson county.
Orthography, First Class.—R. C. Tate, Wythe county.—2. J. C. Sale, Essex county. 3. C. B. Tate, Wythe county. 4. H. King, Washington city. 5. W. H. Thurmond, Nelson county. 6. W. N. Hall, Manchester. 7. J. D. Horseley, Nelson county. 8. T. B. Gwatkins, Richmond. 9. J. W. McGavock, Wythe county. 10. J. W. Harris, Nelson county. 2. W. M. Boyd, Nelson county. 3. G. W. Moore, Lynchburg. 4. G. C. Callaway, Nelson county. Geography, Second Class.—I. J. B. McLelland, Nelson county. English Grammar, First Class.—I. W. N. Hall, Manester. J. S. W. McLelland, Nelson county. English Grammar, First Class.—I. W. N. Hall, Manester.

English Grammar, First Class.—1. W. N. Hall, Manchester. 2. W. H. Thurmond, Nelson county. 3. N. F. Gorsuch, Maryland. 4. J. B. Gwatkins, Richmond. 5.

S. C. Payne, Nelson county. 6. D. S. Allison, Wythe Co. French, Second Class.—I. R. C. Tate, Wythe county.—2. H. L. Fry, Nelson county. 3. H. King, Washington

2. H. L. Fry, Nelson county. 3. H. King, Washington city.

Mathematics, Fifth Class.—1. J. B. McLelland, Nelson Co. Greek, Second Class.—1. C. H. Cocke, Powhatan county. Mathematics, Third Class.—1. W. N. Hall, Manchester. 2. J. B. Gwatkins, Richmond. 3. G. K. Wren, Richmond. 6. D. S. Allison, Wythe co. 7. J. W. Harris, Nelson co. French, Trhird Class.—J. B. Gwatkins, Richmond. 6. D. S. Allison, Wythe co. 7. J. W. Harris, Nelson co. French, Trhird Class.—J. B. Gwatkins, Richmond. Orthography, Second Class.—I. E. L. McLelland, Nelson county. 2. C. H. Cocke, Powhatan. 3. T. S. McLelland, Nelson. 5. R. T. Waller, Lynchburg. 6. G. C. Callaway, Nelson. 7. C. Ellis, Buckingham. 8. W. Brent, Richmond. 9. H. L. Fry, Nelson, 10. G. K. Wren, Richmond. 11. Z. T. Hamner, Nelson. Orthography, Third Class.—I. J. B McLelland, Nelson county.

county.

Third Latin Class.—l. G. C. Callaway, Nelson county.

Third Latin Class.—l. G. C. Callaway, Nelson county.

Mathematics, Second Class.—l. R. C. Tate, Wythe county. 2, C. H. Cocke, Powhatan county. 3. H. King, Washington city. 4. N. F. Gorsuch, Maryland. Second Latin Class.—l. R. C. Tate, Wythe county. 2. W. O. McLelland, Nelson county.

First French Class.—l. C. B. Tate, Wythe county. 2. J. W. McGavock, Wythe county. 3. C. I. Sale, Essex county. 4. C. H. Cocke, Powhatan county.

Mathematicks, First Class.—l. C. B. Tate, Cate, County. 2. J. W. McGavock, Wythe Co. J. D. Horstey, Nelson county.

County.

First Latin Class.—1. C. D. Tate, Wythe county. 2.
C. I. Sale, Essex county. 3. J. W. McGavock, Wythe county. 4. J. D. Horsley, Nelson county.

Woodside Farm School.

It will be seen by the advertisement in another column that Prof. Montgomery Johns, M. D., late of the Maryland Agricultural College, proposes to open on Wednesday, May 2d, a Boarding and Day School, comprising a Preparatory, an English, Mathematical and Scientific course of study. The Prof. is well known to our citizens as one of Faculty of the Maryland Agricultural College, and as well qualified by his experience and learning to successfully conduct an institution of this character. In case the Professor's patronage justifies such arrangements, the school will be permanently continued as a Preparatory School for the Agricultural and other Literary Colleges. Instructions, both practical and theoretical, in Agriculture and Horticulture will be given daily.

RECEIVED.

"THE TRANSACTIONS OF THE PENNSYLVANIA HORTICUL-TURAL SOCIETY" for 1865, from A. W. Harrison, Secretary. It contains the Annual Address of D. Rodney King, Esq., President of the Society-with the transactions of the Society and Reports of Committees during the year 1865. It also contains a number of very valuable and practical Essays on various subjects, from some of the most eminent Horticulturists.

From the American Agricultural Works, 17 Courtlandt street, New York, their illustrated catalogue of Agricultural Implements and Machinery. They offer the Columbian Mower and Reaper, Smalley's Corn Plow and Cultivator Combined, Branch Beam Hilling Plow, &c .-Also agents for Self-Acting Gas Machines.

From Aultman & Co., Canton, Ohio, illustrative pam-

phlet of Buckeye Mower and Reaper.

WEBSTER'S NEW ILLUSTRATED UNABRIDGED DICTION-ARY .- We have received from G. & C. Merriam, Springfield, Mass., their circular containing recommendations, &c., of Webster's Unabridged Dictionary. "It is a marvelous specimen of learning, labor, research and taste. It is by far the greatest literary work of the age."

Size of Stables .- A correspondent of the Country Gentleman thus answers the enquiry as to "the proper dimensions for stables for cows." Twelve feet is enough for the whole width of the stabletwo feet for manger-five feet for standing floor- $1\frac{1}{2}$ feet for manure drop- $3\frac{1}{2}$ feet behind the drop. Small cows do not require more than 4 feet and 9 inches of standing floor, and for oxen, 51 feet is enough. Three and a half feet is ample width for cows. Some stables are made with the platform, or standing floor, three inches less at one end than the other, for the shorter cows. The stanchion for fastening is the mode here used, almost without excep-

ORCHARD GRASS .- "Orchard grass seed may be sown under precisely the same circumstances as timothy, either of which I prefer to have sown before the drill, (it sown with wheat) or harrowed in lightly, though rolling in answers very well. I have known orchard grass to do well sown in the spring on wheat ground; one bushel and a half of seed per acre will do, but two bushels are better .-It is necessary to sow clover to insure a crop the first year." - Cor. Ger. Telegraph.

PHOSPHORUS IN THE AIR .- The important discovery has been made by a Mr. Barral, that rain water contains a notable quantity of phosphoric acid, probably in the form of phosphate of lime carried by the wind as dust, or a phosphuretted hydrogen from the putrefaction of animal matters. He computes that 440 gallons of rain water contains from 13 to 15 grains of phosphorus, and that the atmosphere yields annually to the soil 2,400 grains per acre.

BALTIMORE MARKETS---April 24.

Prepared for the "Maryland Farmer" by John Mer-RYMAN & Co., Baltimore.

[Unless when otherwise specified the prices are wholesale.]

ASHES-Are steady at \$6.62@\$6.87 as to tares and quali

ASHES-RESEAR AT TYPE PARTY OF THE SEAR AS A SHEET OF THE SEAR AS A S

COLLON - We give the lange of	n biree	s to-may	, 1110	ugn
nominal, as follows:				
Upland.			Gulf	f.
Ordinary33@31 cts		3	0@31	cts.
Good Ordinary33 cts.			31	cts.
Low Middling 31 cts.			35	cts.
Middling35@33 ets.			37	cts.
Good Middling 39 cts.				cts.
FERTILIZERS-				
No. 1 Peruvian Guano \$	100 1	ton of	2000	lbs.
Soluble Pacific Guano		ton	66	
Flour of Bone	65 P	ton	66	
Turner's Excelsior	80 %	ton	66	
Turner's Animo. S. Phos		ton	46	
Coe's Ammo, S. Phos	60 ₽	ton	66	
Baugh's Raw Bone S. Phos	55 ₹	ton	66	
Rho les' S. Phos	575 P	ton	" b	ags.
Rhodes' do	55 3	ton		bls.
Phillips' do	60 P	ton	66	
Mapes' do	60 P	ton	66	
Bone Dust	45 W	ton	6.6	
Horner's Bone Dust		ton	66	
Dissolved Bones	56 W	ton	66	
22.000				

"A A" Mexican Guano 33 \$\forall \text{ ton of 2000 lbs.}
"A" do. do 30 V ton "
Kimberly's Cereal Fertilizer 30 \$\varphi\$ ton
Fish Guano, in bags or barrels, 68 ? ton
do coarse, in orig. packages 50 V ton
Bruce's Fertilizer 50 \$\varphi\$ ton
Sulphuric acid, 4½ c. 7 fb.—(Carboy \$3.)
FLOUR-
Howard Street and Superand Cut Extra\$ 9.00 @ \$9.50
" Shipping Extra 10.00 @ 10.50
" High Grades 11 00 @ 11.50
" Family 13.00 @ 13.50
Ohio Super and Cut Extra 8.50 @ 9.25
" Shipping Extra 9.75 @ 10.50
" Retailing Brands 10 75 @ 11.50
" Family 13.00 @ 13.50
Northwestern Super 8.50 @ 8.75
City Mills Super 8.75 @ 9.50
" . " Shipping Brands Extra 12 50 @ 13.00
Standard Extra 10.00 @ 10.50
Baltimore, Welch's & Greenfield Family 16.00 @
"High grade retailing 14 00 @
Rye Flour, new 4.75 @ 5.50
Corn Meal—City Mills 3.75 @ 4.00
GRAIN-Wheat-Common White \$1.80@\$2; good to

7 ton

2340 fbs.

Plaster..... 20

oprime \$2.90(£\$3 10; good to prime red \$2.45(£\$2; good to prime sould at \$3.3). Corn—White, good to prime 87(9)2 cts; yellow do. 83(£88 cts. Oats—Prime 53(£)58 cts. weight; inferior 45(£)49 cts. HAY AND \$TRAW—Prime baled Timothy \$17(£)819; Rve Straw \$17

Rye Straw \$17. MILL FEED-Brown Stuff 23@24 cts; Middlings 36@40

cts per bushel. MOLASSES-Porto Rico, old and new, 45@47 cts; Cuba Muscovado 45@55 cts.; Cuba Clayed 40@45 cents; English

Muscovado 45@55 ets.; Cuba Clayed 40@45 cents; English Island 45@47 cts.

NAVAL STORES—Spirits Turpentine 90@92 ets. per gallon: Rosin §3; No. 2 do. \$3.50@34.50; Tar \$2@\$2.25 for small barrels and \$2.25@\$2.75 for large barrels.

PLASTER—Lump \$7 per ton.

PROVISIONS—Lard is held at 19 cts. for steam rendered and 19½@19½ cts. for prime kettle rendered. Western—stock offering for sale small; we report a lot of 25 bils, today at 19½ cts.; city is also scarce. Bacon is quoted steady at 12½ cts. for Shoulders; 15½ cts.; for Sides; Hams after dull, varying from 19 to 22 cts. as to quality and fancy.—Bulk Meats are quiet; quote Shoulders held at 11½@11½ cts.; Sides 14 cts.; Hams, in s. pickle, 17@17½ cts. for best. Mess Pork §26.75 % bbl.

Salt—Business confined to lots from jobbers, and prices

Mess Pork 320 10 7 bbl.

SALT—Business confined to lots from jobbers, and prices irregular for Liverpool. Turk's Island is scarce and steady at 59.660 cts. V bushel.

SEEDS—The season for Clover is over, and very few samples are offering—last sale of good was at \$5.50. Timothy is quiet, but little here, and held above the views of buyers: quote \$56.85.25. Flax \$2.50 for prime and common ranges lower, as to quality.

non ranges lower, as to quality. SUGAR—We have only to report sales of 48 hhds. and 120 bbls. English Island, for refining, at 10% cts.; 56 hhds. Porto Rico, grocery grades, at 10%@ll cts.; quotations generally are unchanged.

TORACCO—

TUBACCO—	
Maryland—frosted to common	\$ 3.00@\$ 400
" sound common	. 4.50@ 6,00
" » middling	6.50@ 8.50
good to fine brown	. 10.00@ 15.00
lancy :	. 17 00@ 25.00
" upper country	3.00@ 30.00
ground leaves, new	3.00@ 12.00
Ulito—Interior to good common	5.00@ 8.00
brown and spangled	. 14.00@ 17.00
" good and fine red and spangled	14.00@ 17.00
" fine yellow and fancy	20,00@ 30,00
Kentucky-Frosty Lugs	. 6.50@ 7.00
" fair to good Lugs	7.50@ 8.50
common to fair Leaf	9.00 a) 12.00
" good	12.50@ 16.00
"fine select	. 18.00 @ 20.00
WHISKEY-The market is quiet; we	quote Western
nominal at \$2 05 @\$3 36 Title hard of a se	10 of 105 bblo

@\$2 26. We heard of a sale of 105 bbls. Western, but did not learn the price.

Western, but did not learn the price.

BALTIMORE CATTLE MARKET.—We quote prices as follows: Scalawags and old Cows \$86,26,60; Common \$6.50

637.50; fair \$7.50,96,8, and good to prine \$8.50,089.25; but very few were soil at the latter prices.

HOGS—The supply has been in excess of the demand, and prices have declined & cent since our last report.—

Sales were made at 12013 cts.

SHEEP-Supply plentful, with prices rather lower than last week. We quote 54.6% cts. for clipped. No wool sheep in the market.

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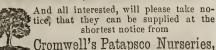
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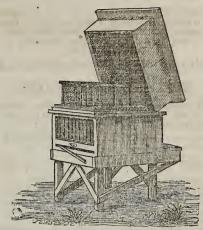
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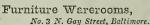
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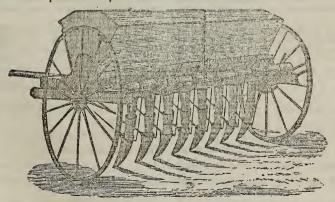
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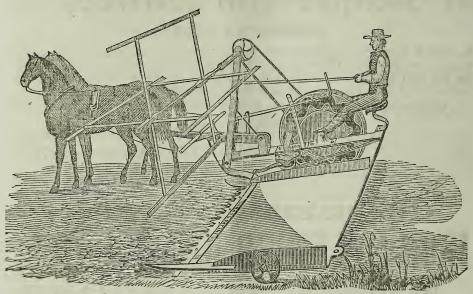
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the soil continues to impart its fertilizing qualities to the crops for years.

It is guarantied to be more beneficial to the soil than Peruvian Guano, for while it has sufficient Ammonia to push forward the crop it has no excess of it, as Peruvian Guano has, and therefore does not over-stimulate the land, but continues to impart its fertilizing qualities for very

The remarkable success which has attended its use in Maryland and parts of Virginia, is

a sufficient guarantee to induce those who have not tried it, to do so.

My price in Baltimore is uniform with the manufacturer's factory prices—and it can be obtained at the same price, adding cost of transportation from Baltimore, from dealers throughout the Southern States.

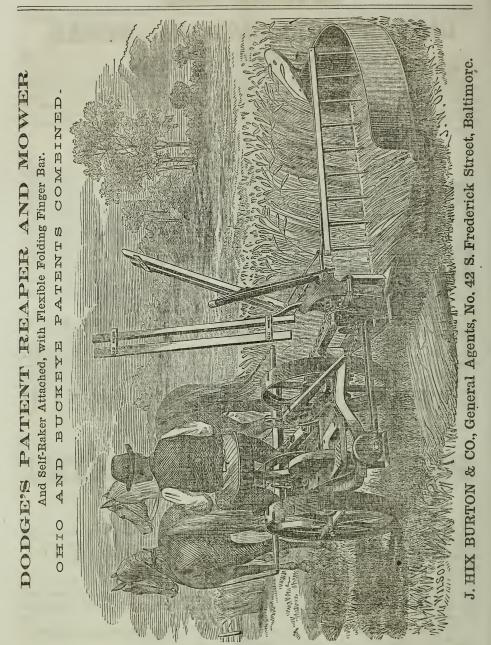
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105 SMITH'S WHARF,

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BALTIMORE, MD



This machine, as built the past two seasons, has met with the most complete success. In every section where it has been introduced, it has taken precedence over those machines which have heretofore ranked as first class. This machine embraces all those valuable features which have contributed to the great success of the Ohio's Buckeyey Machines, together with a number of entirely new, novel and valuable improvements. In compactness, lightness of draft, excellence and elegance of workmanship and finish, combined with great strength and adaptation ta all kinds of work, it will surpass any machine heretolore offered to the faumer.

DODGE & STEVENSON Mauufacturing Co., Auburn, N. Y.

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J. HIX BURTON & CO., General Agents, 42 S. Frederick street, Baltimore.

WHITCOMB'S Metallic Spring-Tooth Horse Hay

Patented Oct. 5, 1858, by GEO. WHITCOMB, Portchester, N. Y.

The above Rake is designed for hay-raking and gleaning grain fields. after the cradle in the wheat field, it has often paid its cos tin a single day. Having been thoroughly tested, it is offered in entire confidence to farmers and dealers. It performs just as well on rough, uneven or stony as on smooth ground.

In simplicity, cheapness and efficiency it cannot be excelled. A larger number have been sold than any other wheel-rake. It has been the leading rake in New England and

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ELBERT WHITE, Stamford, Conn.

RAKE RODS

For the Teeth of the Wheel Horse Rake. Apply to ELBERT WHITE, Stamford, Conn.

Perry's American Horse Power,



MANUFACTURED BY

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The superiority of this Power is beyond dispute, and consists in the direct communication of the force, from the horse to the various machines to

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It will do double the work (with a given number of horses) of any other Sweep Power in use; it is also more simple and durable in construction, is lighter and less liable to get out of order, and is easier and safer for the horses than any other Power whatever.

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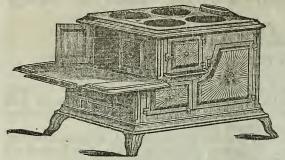
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Cook Stoves-Ranges-Furnaces-Agricultural Boilers-and REPAIRS for all kinds of Parlor and Cook Stoves, to be found in the city.

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For sale Wholesale and retail, at the BALTIMORE STOVE HOUSE.

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Sole Agency for the ARCHIMEDEAN SCREW VENTILATOR, a sure cure for Smoking Chimners.



Have been familiarly known to the American Public for upwards of three-quarters of a century. They speak their own

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Containing numerous Hints on Horticulture, will be mailed to all applicants who enclose a two-cent stamp, with their address.

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PRACTICAL SHEPHERD.

This is the latest and best of Dr. Randall's works on Sheep Husbandry—the Standard Authority on this subject. It tells all about the Breeding, Management and Diseases of Sheep, and should be in the hands of every flock-master on the American Continent. Over 20,000 copies already sold. One large 12mo. volume of 454 pages—printed, illustrated and bound in superior style. Sent post paid on receipt of price—\$2. Address,

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The only Paper of its kind in the World.

Is published monthly by the Entonological Society of Philadelphia, for the dissemination of valuable information among the Farmers, Agriculturists and Horticulturists, regarding Noxious Insects, and suggesting remedies for their destruction.

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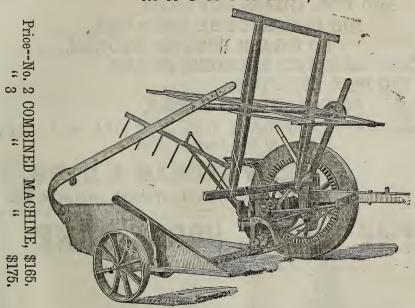
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No. 518 South Thirteenth St., Philadelphia.

COMBINED MACHINES



Possesses many improvements and advantages over other machines. These improvements are patented and will not be attached to any other machine this season. The simplicity and acknowledged durability, together with its light draft, and perfect adaptability to all surfaces of ground and kinds of grain, and the perfect manner in which it cuts both grass and grain, makes it the most desirable machine for the farmer to buy.

Those in want of the latest and best improvements in the way of cutting Grain or Grass will do well to send their orders EARLY, to

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E. WHITMAN & SONS, 24 S. Calvert st., Baltimore.

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One speciality in our business is that of PLOWS. By means of our late improvements in machinery we can turn out 20,000 Plows annually, of superior finish and quality

From 100 to 200 Tons of PLOW CASTINGS always on hand, and will not be undersold by any House in the United States.

We have now on hand one of the largest and best selected stock of

LABOR-SAVING IMPLEMENTS. EVER OFFERED IN THIS CITY.

Our Factory and Store consists of four large Warehouses, supplied with steam power and every facility for manufacturing, with all the latest and most approved kinds of tools, patterns, &c. E. WHITMAN & SONS, Baltimore, Md.

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200 DOZ. HAND RAKES,
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And every description of Harvest Tools, all of which will be sold at the very lowest market price.

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THE WHEEL HORSE RAKE



With all the latest improvements and of superior quality will be found at

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AGUA DE MAGNOLIA.

A toilet delight. Superior to any Cologne, used to bathe the face and person, to render the skin soft and fresh, to ally inflammation, to perfume clothing, for headache, &c. It is manufactured from the rich Southern Megnolia, and is obtaining a patronage quite unprecedented. It is a favorite with actresses and opera singers. It is sold by all dealers, at \$1.00 in large bottles, and by Demas Barnes & Co., New York, Wholesale Agents.

Saratoga Spring Water, sold by all Druggists.

"Jes' so!"—"Exactly!" Solon Shingle said; they were there "every time." If he felt "owley" in the morning, he took Plantation Bitters; if he lacked appetite, was weak, languid or mentally oppressed, he took Plantation Bitters; and they never tailed to set him on his pins square and firm. I lewe presons want any better authority; but as some may, just read the following:

" * * I owe much to you, for I verily believe the Plantation Bitters have saved my life.

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of society. *
set me all right.

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"Or Soldiers' Children, says she "has given it to the weak and invalid children under her charge, with the most happy and gratifying results." We have received over a hundred reams of such certificates, but no advertisement is so effective as what people themselves say of a good article. Our fortune and our reputation is at stake. The original quality and high character of these goods will be sustained under every and all circumstances. They have already obtained a sale in every town, village, parish and hamlet among civilized nations. Base imitators try to come as near our name and style as they can, and because a good article cannot be sold as low as a poor one, they find some support from parties who do not care what they sell. Be on your guard. See our private stamp over the cork.

P. H. DRAKE & CO., New York City.

Saratoga Spring Water, sold by all Druggists.

It is a most delightful Hair Dressing.

It is a most delightful Hair Dressing.

It eradicates scurf and dandruff.

It keeps the head cool and clean.

It makes the hair rich, soft and glossy.

It prevents hair turning gray and falling off.

It restores hair upon prematurely bald heads.

This is just what Lyon's Kathairon will do. It is pretty

—it is cheap—durable. It is literally sold by the car-load and yet its almost incredible demand is daily increasing, until there is hardly a country store that does not keep it, or a family that does not use it.

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OVER A MILLION DOLLARS SAVED!

Gentlemen:—"I had a negro man worth \$1,200 who took cold from a bad hurt in the leg, and was useless for over a year. I had used everything I could hear of, without bene-fit, until I tried the Mexican Mustang Liniment. It soon effected a permanent cure."

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"I take pleasure in recommending the Mexican Mustang Liniment as a valuable and indispensable article for Sprains, Sores, Scratches or Galls on Horses. Our men have used it for Burns, Bruises, Sores, Rheumatism, &c., and all say it acts like magic."

J. W. HEWITT,
Foreman for American, Wells, Fargo's and Harden's
Express.
"The sprain of my daughten's

"The sprain of my daughter's ankle, occasioned while skating last winter, was entirely cured in one week, after she commenced using your celebrated Mustang Liniment. Gloucester, Mass., Aug. 1, 1865. ED. SEELY."

It is an admitted fact that the Mexican Mustang Liniment

It is an admitted fact that the Mexican Mustang Liniment performs more cures in shorter time, on man and beast, than any article ever discovered. Families, livery-men and planters should always have it on hand. Quick and sure it certainly is. All genuine is wrapped in steel-plate engravings, bearing the signiture of G. W. Westbrook, Chemist, and the private U.S. stamp of Demas Barnes & Co. over the top.

An effort has been made to counterfeit it with a cheap stone plate label. Look closely!

Saratoga Spring Water, sold by all Druggists.

Who would not be beautiful? Who would not add to their beauty? What gives that marble purity and distingue appearance we observe upon the stage, and in the city belle? It is no longer a secret. They use Hagan's Magnolia Balm. Its continued use removes tan, freekles, pimples and roughness, from the face and hands, and leaves the complexion smooth, transparent, blooming and ravishing. Unlike many exsmetics, it contains a memberial in ing. Unlike many cosmetics, it contains no material injurious to the skin. Any Druggist will order it for you, it not on hand, at 50 cts. per bottle.

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DEMAS BARNES & CO., Wholesale Agents, N. Y. Saratoga Spring Water, sold by all Druggists.

Heimstreet's inimitable Hair Coloring is not a dye. All instantaneous dyes are composed of lunar caustic, and more or less destroy the vitality and beauty of the hair. This is the original Hair Coloring, and has been growing in favor over twenty years. It restores gray hair to its natural color by gradual absorption, in a most remarkable manner. It is also a beautiful hair dressing. Sold in two sizes—50 cts. and \$1—by all dealers. C. HEIMSTREET, Chemist.

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LYON'S ENTRACT OF PURE JAMAICA GINGER—for Indigestion, Nausca, Heartburn, Sick Headache, Cholera Morbus, Flatulency, &c., where a warming stimulant is required. Its careful preparation and entire purity makes it a cheap and reliable article for culinary purposes. Sold everywhere, at 50 cts. per bottle. Ask for "Lyon's" Pure Extract. Take no other.

Saratoga Spring Water, sold by all Druggists.

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The Bruce Fertilizer is made from the fleshy parts of slaughter-house offal, decomposed by a process patented by Mr. Duncan Bruce, and concentrated by the best absorbent—dry powdered charcoal. To this is added 33 parts in 100, of Bone Phosphate of Lime, to insure the successful carrying out of the crop and to keep the land in good condition.

The immediate results of its use are as marked as in the application of Petuvian Guano,

while the land is at the same time permanently enriched.

It is prepared under the careful supervision of Mr. Bruce with a view to exact uniformity of character.

IRECTIONS.

For Wheat or Rye, in drill, 300 pounds per acres broadcast, 400 to 450 pounds.

For Cotton, in drills, 300 pounds; broadcast, 400. For Oats, broadcast, 350 pounds; drills, 250.

For Corn, 400 pounds.

For Tobacco, 350 to 400 pounds. For potatoes, 400 to 450 pounds.

On Indian Corn, when applied in the hill, use one handful to two hills, mixing it well with the soil; should any be backward, it may be forced by a new application at the time of hoeing. When sown broadcast use 400 to 500 lbs- to the acre.

For Potatoes a handful to each hill will ensure an

early and large crop.
On Beets, Carrots, Turnips and other root crops, it should, if possible, be dug in, in the fall before the seed is sown, say 400 to 500 pounds to the acre. The land then becomes impregnated with it, and each rootlet finds nourishment as the main root penetrates the earth.

Tomatoes will thrive well with a tablespoonful to

each plant.

For Meions, Cucumbers, and Squashes, apply at the time of planting. If the bugs are troublesome, put it around the hill and fork it in, they will disappear at once; this has been found to be the case whenever so applied.

PRICE \$50 PER TON.

Cauliflower and Cabbage should have about half a moderate sized handful to each, well mixed with the soil before the plant is set out.

Tobacco, the same as Cauliflower and Cabbage with the best results.

Grape Vines and Fruit Trees should receive from ½ to 4 lbs. each, according to the size, in the early spring, by forking it in above the roots. Using it in a liquid form during the season, will add greatly to the crop. From testimonials received from Grape growers this Manure has no equal.

Strawberry plants are much improved by a top dressing in the early spring.

Currant and Goosebeberry bushes should have a good sized handful to each bush; directions same as to vines and trees.

Spinach should receive a liberal top-dressing just before a rain. In potting Flowers, the Manure should be mixed with the soil, the quantity should be in proportion to the size of the pot and plant, varying from a tea-spoonful to a tablespoonful; it may also be used as a top-dressing with the best results.

In every case where the manuare is used in the hill it should be thoroughly mixed with the soil.

E. WHITMAN & SONS,

No. 22 and 24 South Calvert Street, GENERAL AGENTS FOR BALTIMORE.

JOHN MERRYMAN & CO. FARMERS' AND PLANTERS'

67 W. FAYETTE STREET, BALTIMORE, MD.

For the Sale of PERUVIAN GUANO, GROUND BONES, and all manufactured Fertilizers of known value.

We select and purchase at manufacturer's prices the most improved Agricultural Implements, including

Threshers, Horse Powers,

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Harrows, Corn Shellers,
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Plow Castings, &c.

Hereford, Devon, Alderney, Ayrshire and Grade Cattle—Milch Cows—Horses, Mules, Sheep, Swine, &c.

REFERENCES—Editors of "Farmer," John S. Gittings, Prest. Chesapeake Bank; Chas Goodwin, Cashier Franklin Bank; Jacob Heald & Co., F. W. Brune & Sons, James T. Earle, Ex-President Md. State Agricultural Society.

JOHN MERRYMAN,

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Heifers and Bull Calves. For sale by

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Of all description, manufactured by one of the best makers in Wilmington, Delaware, including Sixseat Planters Carriages, at \$400. Orders received and Carriages delivered by.

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Shropshire, Cotswold and Southdown Sheep.
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FOR SALE.

BLACK STALLION "ALGON-QUIN," four years old, 16 hands high, original Black Hawk stock.

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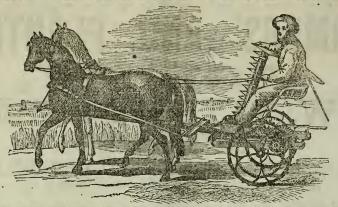
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4

THE UNION MOWER.



E. WHITMAN & SONS,

Nos. 22 & 24 S. CALVERT ST.,

BALTIMORE, MD.

Have completed their arrangements for the EXCLUSIVE Sale of the Union Mower in Maryland, Virginia and the District of Columbia.

This is beyond all question the most desirable Mower now in use, not one having failed last season among the great quantity sold. Price \$120 for the 4 foot machine, and \$130 for the 4½ foot machine. It is probable that the price will be advanced, but our price will at all times be as low as any good machine in the market, and machines warranted to be the best.

There has been much competition between the different inventors and manufacturers, in striving to produce the most perfect machine. It is believed that each have gained some good points, and that the god of Genius has somewhat equally divided his favors. It appears to be the labor of each successful manufacturer to convince the farmer that his arrangement, his gearing, guard and knives, or whatever his alleged improvement may consist of, makes his machine superior to all others. It requires no argument to convince the farmer that a machine combining, as the Union Mower does, all of the important and valuable features of the various machines, is the machine for practical use.

The following Testimonials as to the efficiency of this Mower are from gentlemen well known in Maryland and Virginia.

Mount Airy, Md., February 22d, 1866.

Messers. E. Whitman & Sons—Yours of the 20th inst. is at hand. In reply to your inquiry regarding the merits of the Union Mower I purchased of you last summer, have to say, that it was used on my farm and several others in the neighborhood, and I have never seen its equal. It is of lighter draft than any other machine, makes clean and speedy work, and kept in good order all through harvest. When I received the Mower your clerk wrote me it could beat the world. I have not traveled quite over the world, but as far as I have trraveled I have never met its rival.

Very Respectfully, HENRY BUSSARD.

Messrs. E. Whitman & Sons.-I purchased of you, a "Union Mower," last season, and upon trial find it superior to any mower I have ever used before. Yours, respectfully,

M. G. HARMAN.

Pitts : Buffalo Threshing Machine

Is Unquestionably the BEST, and Takes the Lead.



It is without a Rival, for Strength, Durability and Elegance. In operation it is vastly superior, and is the Fastest Combined Thresher and Cleaner in the world.

Sizes-24 inch, 28 inch, 32 inch, and 36 inch Cylinders.

THE PITTS PATENT

Double Pinion Horse Power.

All know to be the best for working the Pitts Thresher. For Four, Eight and Ten Horses. No other Power can compare

Castings and Parts of these machines constantly on hand. with this.

We are also prepared to furnish all descriptions of Improved Agricultural Implements and Ma-

chinery-some of which we name, as follows:

Hubbard's Combined Reaper and Mower, with all the latest Improvements, for the harvest of 1866. It is a perfect machine—Light Draft—Folding Bar—Two Wheels—warranted to cut in any Grass or Grain, wet or dry—Steel Finger Bar—Steel Cutter Bar—Steel Faced Guards—in short, one of the most successful machines ever introduced. Also, Hubbard's Self-Raking Reaper. exclusively for cutting grain. From 5 to 6 feet cut.

Bickford & Huffman's Grain Drill, with Improved Guano Attachment and Grass Seed Sower.

The best in the world.

Linton's Iron Geared Machines, with Thrashers and Straw Carriers. Linton's Corn Meal and Chopping Mill-Indispensable to the farmer. CORN AND COB CRUSHERS.

Trimmer's Smut Machnies—has given the greatest satisfaction: together with a large assortment of Plows and Plow Castings, Harrows, Cultivators, Wheat Fans, Wheel Horse Rakes, Corn Shellers, Straw Cutters, Cider Mills—in short, everything required by the farmer, all of which we offer on the Orders promptly attended to. most reasonable terms.

LINTON & LAMOTT.

ap-6t

151 N. High St., Baltimore, Md.--and Winchester, Va.

In offering our Cast Steel Plows to farmers we wish to call attention to their advantages:

1st. It is the only Plow yet produced which will invariably scour in any soil.

2d. It is now a well established fact that it will last from three to six times longer than any other Steel Plow.

3d. It can easily be demonstrated that it draws lighter than any other Plow cutting the same width and

depth of furrow.

4th. It will plow in the most perfect manner at any desired depth between three and twelve inches, which is a third larger range than is possessed by most other Plows, while in difficult soils none other can be run deeper than six or eight inches.

5th. The same Plow works perfectly not only in stubble and corn ground, but in timothy and clover

sod.

6th. In every part it is made of the best material, and no pains are spared to produce a uniformly good and merchantable article.

It is no longer an experiment, having been fairly before the public five years, fully sustaining all and even more than has been claimed for it. Thousands of practical farmers testify to its advantages,

and pronounce it cheaper than any other in the market.

7th. A superior quality of steel, py a peculiar and difficult process, is cast in molds into the exact shape desired for the moldboards, shares and land sides, giving the parts most exposed to wear any desired thickness. The parts are then highly tempered ground and polished." Their extreme hardness and smoothness, added to their admirable form give them great durability and lightness of draft, and enables them to scour in soil where no other Plow will.

W. H. COLE, Agent, No. 17 S. CHARLES STREET, Baltimore, Md.



It is no longer a question whether a riding Corn Plow is a practical machine; the question now is, which is the best? that is, which does the best work? which is the most easily managed? which is the most durable? which is the most easily repaired; in short, which is the most practical?

This machine not only saves the labor of one man, but performs the work much better than the old way of plowing with the single or "double shovel plows," and it enables the aged and infirm to raise a crop of corn, who would not be able to endure the labor of trudging after the plow in the old way.

There are a variety of good Riding Corn Plows in use, but we claim for the Buckeye many important points superior to any Sulky

Corn Plow now in use. We would therefore invite the attention of all practical corn growers, and also dealers in

implements, to some of its leading features and advantages.

The principle of plowing the corn with this machine is that of the "double shovel,"

which is admitted by practical corn growers to be the best.

Crooked rows can be plowed as well as straight ones. It being so arranged that the operator can at will move at once all four of the shovels eleven inches either way without lifting them, and thus avoid tearing up the hills that are out of line. The movement is made with the feet upon the beams when the operator is riding, as shown in the cut; and by the lever "F" while the operator is walking.

The operator can either ride or walk and guide the machine without any alteration.

A greater or less width is obtained by changing the bolt in one end of the rod that connects the swinging bars "GG"

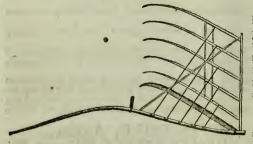
The shovels can be instantly raised out of the ground for the purpose of turning at the ends, and clearing the plows of trash, and in passing from field to field, by means of the crank "C."

The plow is provided with shields to protect the corn from being covered while small and tender. These shields can be taken off when the corn becomes larger.

R. SINCLAIR & CO.

Agents for Maryland and the Southern States.

SINCLAIR & CO'S SOUTHERN GRAIN CRADLES.



This Cradle is well and favorably known in the Southern market for the last twenty years and have, in all instances, given universal satisfaction, which clearly shows not only their utility but also their superiority over all other Cradles of Northern make, which are advertised in this market as of Southern manufacture.

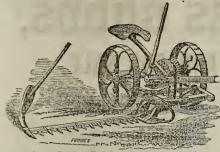
R. SINCLAIR & CO.

58, 60 and 62 Light-st., Baltimore.

PER & MOWER

FOR 1866.

The principal points in the construction of the "Monitor" Reaper and Mower, to which we would call the attention of Farmers, are .-



1st. It has two Drive Wheels, free from all gear, working independent of each other.

2d. A new application of gearing, constructed on

purely scientific principles.

3d. A Perfect Joint, by which the finger bar is attached to or taken from the machine, without the use of pins or bolts.

4th. Arranging the Pole, Driver's Seat and Frame, in relation to each other, in such a manner, as to balance the weight of the Finger Bar, and prevent any unnecessary pressure on the ground.

5th. An improved Finger, laid with steel, hardened

and ground to a bevel, forming a perfect sheer edge.
6th. Steel Shoes, or Runners, at each end of the Finger Bar, adjustable to cut any required height.

7th. A Perfect Raising Apparatus, entirely under the control of the driver.

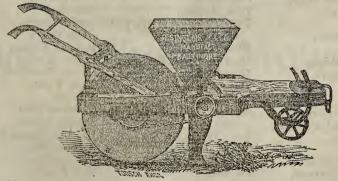
8th. It is instantly thrown into or out of gear by the hand or foot.

9th. The Reaper is easily attached, and in every way adjustable to cut high or low.

In short, the Monitor embraces all the points necessary to constitute a Perfect Mower in every particular, besides being as good a Reaper as the best. The unprecedented sales it has met with, even in places where other so-called standard machines have been long and favorably known, clearly show not only its utility, but superiority. The preference it has taken at every trial with other Machines, for being the lightest of draft, and the simplicity of its construction, its durability and easy management, as well as good work under all circumstances, commend it to the notice of every farmer. It is fully warranted to give satisfaction in every particular.

A list of the names of farmers who have used the "Monitor" in Maryland and Virginia last season, will be published in a short time. R. SINCLAIR & CO., Baltimore.

SINCLAIR & CO'S IMPROVED CORN PLANTER.



The Corn Planter as shown by the cut is now in general use, especially in Maryland, Virginia and North Carolina. With a man and horse, ten to fifteen acres may be planted, covered and rolled per day. The experience of all our farmers who use the Planter is that they plant the corn more uniformly, make better corn and can more easily work it than by the old system of checking

Also, on hand and for sale, the Self-discharging Buggy Grain and Grass Rake—Revolving Hay Rakes—Steel Tooth Wheat Gleaners—Southern Grain Cradles—Corn Cultivators—Single and Double Shovel Plows—Corn Coverers and Rollers—Clover Gatherers—PLOWS of all kinds—Harrows of all the different patterns.

Also, Agents and Manufacturers of Monroe's Patent Rotary Harrow, one of the greatest

labor-saverers in use.

my

For a full description of anything in our line, please send for a catalogue.

R. SINCLAIR & CO., 58, 60 and 62 Light Street, BALTIMORE, MD.

E. WHITMAN & SONS'

LIST OF

rikst class coops.

ALWAYS ON HAND AND FOR SALE.

Horse Powers, Threshing Machines, Wheat Fans, Wheat and Seed Drills. Reapers and Mowers, Corn and Cob Crushers, Fodder Cutters. Hay Cutters, Corn Shellers, Plantation Mills, Vegetable Cutters, Portable Saw Mills, Cider Mills. Wine Presses, Hay Presses, Coffee and Spice Mills, Stump Pullers, Root Pullers. Horse Hay Forks, Dirt Scoops, Washing Machines, Clothes Wringers, Cotton Gins, Grindstones. Grindstone Fixtures, Field and Garden Rollers, Hominy Mills, Farm Bells, Pumps of all kinds, Pump Chain Fixtures, Vine Trellises.

Wire Fencing, Circular Saws, Saw Horses. Pruning Saws, Belting, Well Wheels, Wheel Jacks. Crow Bars, Post Hole Augurs, Ox Balls, Sheep Shears, Cow Ties and Bull Rings, Sorghum Mills & Evaporators, Curry Combs and Brushes, Hatchets. Rake Handles, Plows and Harrows, Cultivators; Plow Handles, Plow Castings of every des-Garden Shears, cription. Plow Bolts. Plow Bridles & Back Straps, Edging Knives, Horse Collars, Harness, Trace Chains, Garden, Canal & Coal Bar-Grubbing Hoes, Store Trucks, Wheel Rakes, Hand Rakes, Ox Yokes. Churns,

Folding Ladders, Meat Cutters. Sausage Stuffers, Apple Parers, Grain Cradles, Scythes and Sneaths, Scythe Stones, Scythe Rifles, Weather Vanes, Ox Muzzles, Hand Plows and Cultivators, Swingle Trees, Hammers, Wrenches. Hay Knives, Grass Hooks, Corn Knives. Sickles, Grass Shears, Pruning Knives, Garden Trowels & Forks. Axes, Picks, Mattocks. Shovels, Spades, Hay and Manure Forks, Axe Handles, Hoe Handles, Fork Handles.

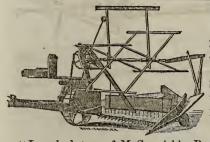
AGRICULTURAL BOOKS,

FIELD AMD CARDEM SEEDS,

FERTILIZERS, &C.

E. WHITMAN & SONS, 22 & 24 S. Calvert-st., Balt.

M°CORMICK'S OMBIN



The careful attention of the farming community is respectfully called to this machine.

We claim it to be the Best and Cheapest Self-Raker in the market, and in support thereof, we refer to some few of the large number of testimonials in our possession:

"I worked two of McCormick's Reapers through the harvest very successfully; the Self-Rake placed the wheat more evenly than it could be done by hand." EDWARD LLOYD, Easton, Md.

"The performance of the machine was in every way satisfactory, indeed I regard B. M. RHODES, Baltimore. McCormick's as the standard machine."

"Altogether, I have never had as much satisfaction with any machine."

EDWIN E. GOTT, West River, Md.

"It beats the world. I cut 75 acres in 31 days, without any breakage or stoppage." ALEX. EMERSON, Paca Island.

MCCORMICK'S Wheel Mowers!



Fully tested last season with the Ball, Buckeye, Cayuga Chief, Hubbard, Manny, Wood, and other Mowers, and acknowledged by all to be superior to them or any Mower now in use.

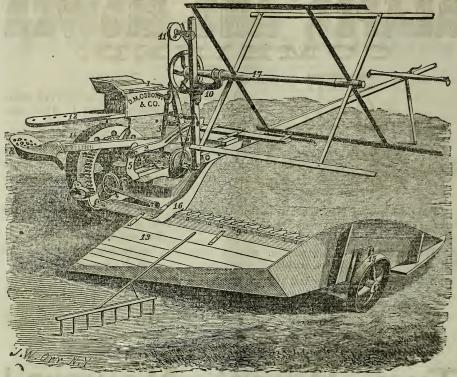
With a view of introducing this Mower into this section of the country, we are willing to allow any purchaser the privilege of working it alongside of any other Mower, he agreeing to KEEP AND PAY FOR THE ONE PREFERRED.

For further particulars send for a circular.

SPEAR BROTHERS, SOLE AGENTS,

41 SOUTH CHARLES STREET. BALTIMORE, MD.

Combined Reaper and Mower! FOR 1866.



KIRRY'S COMBINED SET UP AS A HAND-RAKING REAPER.

The cut above represents KIRBY'S COMBINED REAPER AND MOWER set up as a Hand Raking Reaper—this is a light Draft machine, two horses only required—it is made mostly of Iron and Steel—the Side Draft usually found in other machines is completely obviated in this, by the manner in which the Pole is attached; in other words, it is

perfectly balanced, with perfect "Centre Draft."

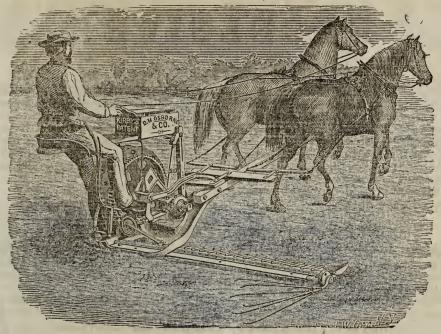
This machine is Simple in its management, very Durable, Strong and Reliable, with ability to work on either rough or smooth ground; the Flexibility of the Finger Bar is perfect, with steel-faced Guards. Reaps 5 feet, 4 inches, and can be set to reap from 2 to 16 inches high. It reaps RICE as well it does wheat. (All required to convert this machine into a Mower is to take off the Platform and Reel, which can be done in a very few minutes in the field.) It has a suspended Reel, always used in Reaping, and is used in Mowing also on this Machine. This machine had quite a reputation in the Southern States before the war, and maintained it in Maryland during the same.

In the West, Northwest, East and in Maryland, there are now over 40,000 of these combined machines at work giving entire satisfaction. The Self-Raking attachment on this Machine has given good satisfaction; it is easily attached and detached, and does not destroy the *Hand Rake*, as most other Self-Rakes do. A Descriptive Book will be mailed to any address. Price \$160, for Combined Machine—Self Rake, \$35. This is as low as

any other makers single Mower.
Address,

D. M. OSBORNE & CO., Manufacturers. E. G. EDWARDS, General Agent for Southern States,

KIRBY'S COMBINED MOWER AND REAPER FOR 1866.



KIRBY'S COMBINED SET UP AS A MOWER

The above cut is a representation of KIRBY'S COMBINED MOWER AND REAPER set up as a Mower. The Platform, in this case, is taken off, as is also the Reel, (in Timothy or other high grass it is important to have it on, and then it is left on.) Now the Finger Bar is stripped of the Platform, and a lifter Rod with LAFTER WHEEL, and a lifter lever is attached, by which the driver raises the outer end of Finger Bar, and with his own weight a little thrown backwards, raises the inner end, thus carrying the machine over obstructions; and when over, lets it down; the end of Finger Bar shows the Revolving Track Clearer, which clears the Grass away for the main Driving Wheel. It mows about 5 feet, and can be set to mow from 2 to 16 inches high. When rigged up for mowing, the flexibility of the Finger Bar is perfect; then the main Driving Wheel, and the Main Frame and Finger Bar are perfectly independent of each other. This renders the machine capable of working on rough ground with as much ease as it does on smooth ground. The Pole is attached on this machine so as to completely balance the machine, drawing from the "Centre Draft," thus preventing the Side Draft, so objectionable in other machines. It is a light draft two-horse machine, made mostly of Iron and Steel—has malleable Iron Guards with steel base, or face. This machine is converted into a Reaper, by bolting on Platform and Reel, which is done in a few moments. .

The Kirby Combined Machine, either as a Mower or Reaper, is a plain, practical machine, perfectly devoid of all "fancy fixings" and "clap-trap arrangements" found upon many other machines, which have no useful value in them amongst practical farmers.

We ask the farmer to give the Kirby Combined Mower and Reaper a trial in 1866.— Thousands are now giving good satisfaction all over the country. We will mail a Descriptive Book to any address. Parts for Repairs always on hand.

Price for Combined, \$160.

N. B.—We have the "KIRBY CLIPPER," a single Mower, weighing only 400 lbs., which is the Lightest, Cheapest and Best single Mower in the world. Price \$120.

Address. D. M. OSBORNE & CO., Manufacturers,

E. G. EDWARDS, General Agt. for Southern States, 29 LIGHT STREET, BALTIMORE, MD.

FARMERS PLANTERS.

"EXCELSIOR.

Containing AMMONIA, 6 per cent. PHOSPHATE OF LIME, 57 per cent.

Composed of Seven Hundred Pounds of No. 1 Peruvian Guano and Thirteen Hundred Pounds of Bones, dissolved in Sulphuric Acid, forming the most universal Crop Grower and concentrated durable Fertilizer ever offered to Agriculturists, combining all the stimulating properties of the Peruvian Guano, and the ever durable fertilizing qualities of Bones. Adapted for all soils and crops, and in *fine dry powder* for sowing or drilling with the seed. The most prominent farmers of Maryland and Virginia after 6 years experience with EX-

CELSIOR, pronounce an application of 100 lbs. to the acre equal to from 200 to 300 lbs.

of any other fertilizer for sale in this market.

Uniformity of quality guarantied by the manufacturer.

Price-\$80 PER TON.

J. J. TURNER & CO., 42 Pratt street.

E. FRANK COE'S SUPER PHOSPHATE.

Manufactured expressly for our sales, containing nearly three per cent. of Ammonia, in fine dry powder, for drilling. The past two years' experience of its application on Wheat and Corn, has proved its superiority to all Super Phosphates in the growth of the crop and the improvement of the soil.

Price—\$60 Per Ton.

J. J. TURNER & CO., 42 Pratt Street.

SUPER PHOSPHATE, (DISSOLVED BONES,)

Of our own manufacture, containing 15 per cent. of Soluble Phosphoric Acid. Warranted equal to any ever sold in this market. For sale in bulk or barrels.

J. J. TURNER & CO., 42 Pratt Street.

1500 TONS MEXICAN GUANO.

"A A" MEXICAN GUANO. "B" do do

"A" MEXICAN GUANO. " C" do do

In bulk or barrels.

For sale by

J. J. TURNER & CO., 42 Pratt Street.

AMMONIATED SUPER PHOSPHATE,

Composed of Bones, dissolved in Sulphuric Acid and No. 1 Peruvian Guano. Containing nearly 3 per cent, of Ammonia. Unequalled for the growth of Wheat, Corn, Cotton, &c., and permanently improving the soil, in fine dry powder for drilling.

Price—\$60 Per Ton.

J. J. TURNER & CO., 42 Pratt Street.

TO COTTON AND TOBACCO PLANTERS.

J. J. Turner & Co's "EXCELSIOR" is superior to Peruvian Guano pound for pound in the growth of Cotton and Tobacco. One trial is sufficient to convince the most skeptical. The Cotton Planters of Georgia and the Tobacco Planters of Maryland use "Excelsior" Price—\$80 per Ton. exclusively,

Manufactured by

J. J. TURNER & CO.

42 PRATT STREET, BALTIMORE, MD.

Factories, Planing Mill, Foundry and Lumber Yard, NORTH DUKE STREET, NEAR THE DEPOT,

YORK, Pennsylvania. A. B. FARQUHAR, Manager & Proprietor.

THE AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENT DEPARTMENT

Is one of the largest in the country, and is supplied with Steam Power and every facility for manufacturing, with all the latest and most improved MA-CHINERY, TOOLS, PATTERNS, FOUNDRY, and LUMBER YARD. With these advantages for manufacturing and supplying Farmers and Dealers, I respectfully solicit their orders, confident of giving perfect satisfaction. I would respectfully call the attention of the public to my

Polished Steel Plows, Cultivators, Pelton Triple geared Horse Powers, Reapers and Mowers, Threshers & Cleaners, Spring Tooth Horse Rakes, &c., &c.

PLOWS.

I am manufacturing a very superior article of Steel Plow (both right and left hand,) called the "AMERICAN CLIPPER," to which I would call the attention of farmers, as the Steel Plow is destined eventually to supersede the Cast Plow, as certainly as did the Steel Hoe the Cast Hoe. Among the many advantages of this Plow are the following: Being of Polished Steel it cleans itself perfectly in all kinds of soil, and lays the furrow beautifully.— Is provided with Patent Wrought or Malleable Iron Clevis, is more easily adjusted, runs more evenly, and does the same amount of work with far less worry to man and beast. This Plow has taken the First Premium at the last four successive Fairs of the State of New York, the last National Exhibition at Richmond, Va., and at our last County Fairs .-Farmers will find it to their advantage to order one as a sample, and thus can then judge for themselves as to its merits. I dwell particularly upon the plow as it is the King of Implements, and farmers cannot be too particular to select the best.

CULTIVATORS.

readily and cut the weeds and briars instead of passing over them. It is much more satisfactory, and, because more durable, cheaper than the old style.

Special attention paid to supplying the trade with every variety of STEEL WORK—Cultivator Teeth, Plow Molds, &c. &c.

Threshing and Separating MACHINES

For Separating, Cleaning and Bagging Grain, at one operation.

This machine has been in use for about 10 years, some of them having threshed more than a hundred thousand bushels grain, and owing to its strength, simplicity and completeness of its operations, is universally acknowledged to be the Best in Use. It is the only machine that bags the grain clean enough for market. Being provided with a self-regulating blast and other improvements for saving all the grain, it will pay for itself, over any other Separator, in a few years.

HORSE POWERS.

I am manufacturing the celebrated PELTON TRIPLE GEARED HORSE POWER of all sizes, 3 to 10 horse. The Castings are made in my own Foundry, of the very best Iron, and I will warrant this Power to run easier and bear double the strain of any other in use.

PLOW HANDLES.

Having an Improved Blanchard Lathe and other machinery for manufacturing Plow Handles on a large scale I can supply the trade with all varieties of No. 1 Plow Handles at the shortest notice.

The Union Steam Fan Blower.

One of the greatest inventions of the age. It creates a great draft, besides saving 25 per cent. of fuel. Works independent of the engine, requires Made of the best white oak, with 5 or 6 polished steel Plain or Reversible Teeth. It is adjustable to any required width and depth, and the teeth being like the plow, of polished steel, clean themselves | For further particulars please send for Circular.

SOUTHERN AGENTS,

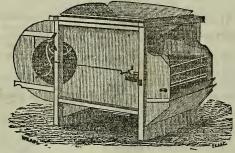
E. WHITMAN & SONS, 22 & 24 S. Calvert St. BALTIMORE, MD.

GRANT FAN WILL AND CRADLE CO.,

Successors to I. T. GRANT & CO.,

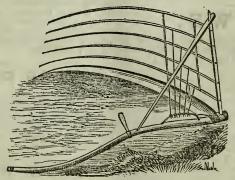
Proprietors and Sole Manufacturers of the 'CELEBRATED DOUBLE BLAST GRAIN & RICE FANS,
BRYAN GRANT GRAIN FANS,

COFFEE CLEANER, THERMOMETER CHURNS,



IMPROVED SOUTHERN GRAIN CRADLES,

With D. H. VIALL'S Patent Adjustable Double-Acting Brace Wedge—all made of the best material and by experienced workmen, and have taken over 100 best Premiums in the United States.



Address,

GRANT FAN MILL & CRADLE CO.

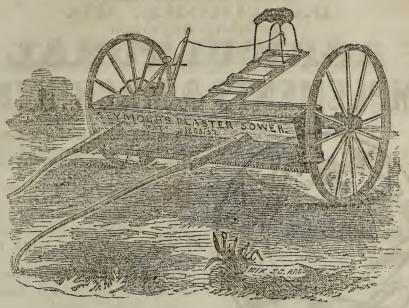
JUNCTION, RENSSELAER COUNTY, NEW YORK.

OR

e. Whitman & Sons,

Who are the EXCLUSIVE AGENTS for the of sale our goods in BALTI-MORE and the SOUTHERN STATES. Our goods will be sold by our Agents, Messrs. E. Whitman & Sons, in Baltimore at our regular whole-sale factory prices, and we advise our southern customers to send their orders early to our Baltimore Agents, in order that they may secure a full supply, as it is evident from orders already received that the demand will exceed the supply during the coming season.

SEYMOUR'S NEW & IMPROVED PLASTER SOWER.



PRICE, IN BALTIMORE, \$65.00.

This Machine will sow Guano, Bone Dust, Plaster, Ashes, Lime and all fine Fertitilizers—any quantity per acre as desired. It will sow them as well when very damp as when dry. Coals in wood ashes, and all lumpy substances, not harder than charcoal, are readily crushed or ground while sowing. Wet ashes from the leach tub, can be sown in the most perfect manner. The machine is very simple in construction, as well as strong and durable. They have been in use for the past five years and not one of them has failed to give entire satisfaction to the purchaser.

A tongue is furnished instead of thills, if desired. Every machine warranted as rep-

resented above.

BALTIMORE Co., MD., Oct. 24, 1865.

I have given the Seymour Improved Plaster Sower a trial with Brown Mexican Guano, and can say, a machine never worked better. It is simple in construction, easily arranged, and to all appearances, very durable.

Yours Respectfully,

PHILIP T. GEORGE.

From the Report of the New York State Fair, held at Utica, September, 1865, by X. A. Willard, A. M. "P. & C. H. Seymour had a Plaster Sower on the ground that seemed to be very efficient. To show that it would sow damp plaster or other fertilizers, they were sowing leached ashes with it, so wet that water could be pressed from them with the hand."

St. Johnsville, N. Y., Dec. 15, 1864.

P. & C. H. Seymour—Dear Sirs—The Plaster Sower I bought of you last spring, operates entirely to my satisfaction. You will remember that I ordered six of the machines for my neighbors, who are all very much pleased with them.

Yours, very Truly,

DARIUS VEDDER.

The following is an extract of a Letter from Hou. T. C. Peters, dated Bakknore, Md., Jan. 8th, 1866:

I have bought a farm in Maryland, and shall want a full stock of your Implements in the Spring, &c.

All Orders and Communications promptly attended to. Address

P. & C. H. SEYMOUR, East Bloomfield, N. Y.

RICH'D CROMWELL,

Nos. 46 and 48 LIGHT STREET,

CORNER OF BALDERSTON STREET,

BALTIMORE, MD.

MANUFACTURER AND DEALER IN

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS & MACHINERY

OF ALL KINDS



Plows, Harrows, Cultivators, Corn Planters, Corn Coverers, Corn Shellers, Straw Cutters, Cider Mills, Horse Powers, Threshers and Separators, &c.

Agents for the following Celebrated and Approved machines:

WHEELER'S HORSE POWERS,

do THRESHERS & CLEANERS. SMALLEY'S COMBINED CORN PLOW AND CULTIVATOR,

WAGONER'S WHEAT & GUANO DRILLS, BICKFORD & HUFFMAN'S WHEAT & GUANO DRILLS,

GAW & CHANDLER'S SMUT MACHINE, DERRICK'S HAY & COTTON PRESS,

HICKOK'S CIDER MILLS AND PRESSES—PARSON'S CIDER MILLS & PRESSES—HUTCHINSON'S CIDER MILLS AND PRESSES, WALKER'S ROCKAWAY WHEEL RAKE, and

Dorsey's Self-Raking Reaper and Mower.

Together with other well-known Implements and machines, with all the latest improvements.

GARDEN SEEDS!

In every variety, of our own growth, and imported from England, France and Belgium.

Particular attention is paid to this branch of business and all our Seeds are warranted fresh and genuine. Also, every kind of Field and Agricultural Seeds, all of which is offered at the lowest market prices.

Office of CROMWELL'S PATAPSCO NURSERIES,

Located in Anne Arundel Co., one Mile south of Baltimore,

All kinds of Fruit and ornamental Trees, Evergreen and Flowering Shrubs—Grape Vines, Blackberry, Raspberry, Gooseberry and Currant Plants—Strawberry, Rhubarb and Asparagus Roots, Roses, and all kinds of Flowers, &c.

Please call and examine stock before purchasing. Catalogues furnished on application, Sole Agent for the celebrated NONPAREIL WASHING MACHINE & WRINGER. and McDOWELL'S PATENT HOMINY MILLS.

ma-3t

Those interested are invited to visit the Nurseries. It would well repay them. J. VINCENT.

IMPORTANT TO MERCHANTS. FARMERS AND PLANTER

We have been informed that the usual practice of Merchants, Farmers and Planters, in ordering their supplies of our DR. McLANE'S Celebrated VERMIFUGE, has been to simply write or order Vermifuge. The consequence is, that instead of the genuine Dr. McLANE'S Vermifuge, they very frequently get one or other of the many worthless preparations called Vermifuge now before the public. We therefore beg leave to urge upon the planter the propriety and importance of invariably writing the name in full, and to advise their factors or agents that they will not receive any other than the genuine Dr. McLane's Celebrated Vermifuge, prepared by Fleming Brothers, Pittsburgh, Pa.

We would also advise the same precautions in ordering Dr. McLANE'S Celebrated LIVER PILLS.—

The great popularity of these Pills, as a specific or cure for Liver Complaint, and all the bilious derangements so prevalent in the South and South West, has induced vendors of many worthless nostrums to claim for their preparations similar medicinal virtues. Be not deceived! DR. McLANE'S Celebrated LIVER PILLS are the original and only reliable remedy for Liver Complaints that has yet been discovered, and we urge the planter and merchant, as he values his own and the health of those depending on him, to be careful in ordering. Take neither Vermifuge or Liver Pills unless you are sure you are getting the genuine Dr. McLANE'S, prepared by

FLEMING BROTHERS, Pittsburgh, Pa.

DOCTOR McLANE'S AMERICAN Worm Specific or Vermifuge.

No diseases to which the human body is liable are better entitled to the attention of the philanthropist than those consequent on the irritation produced by WORMS in the stomach and bowels. When the sufferer is an adult, the cause is very frequently overlooked, and consequently the proper remedy is not applied. But when the patient is an infant, if the disease is not entirely neglected, it is still too frequently ascribed, in whole or part, to some other cause. It ought here to be particularly remarked, that although but sew worms may exist in a child, and howsoever quiescent they may have been previously, no sooner is the constitution invaded by any of the numerous train of diseases to which infancy is exposed, than it is fearfully augmented by their irritation. Hence it too frequently happens that a disease otherwise easily managed by proper remedies, when aggravated by that cause bids defiance to treatment, judicious in other respects, but which entirely fails in consequence of worms being overlooked. And even in cases of greater violence, if a potent and prompt remedy be possessed, so that they could be expelled without loss of time, which is so precious in such cases, the disease might be attacked, by proper remedies, even-handed, and with success. Symproofs which cannot be misraken.—The countenance is pale and leaden colored, with occasional flushes, are a circumstrible about no more both cheeks: the even here

Symproms which cannot be mistaren.—The counternance is pale and leaden colored, with occasional flushes, or a circumscribed spot on one or both cheeks; the eye becomes dull; the pupils dilate; an azure semi-circle runa slong the lower eyelid; the nose is irritated, swells, and sometimes bleeds; swelling of the upper lip; occasional headache, with humming or throbbing in the ears; an unusual secretion of saliva; slimy or furred tongue; breath very foul, particularly in the morning; appetite variable, sometimes voracious, with a gnawing sensation of the stomach, at others entirely gone; fleeting pains in the stomach; occasional nausea and vomiting; violent pains throughout the abdomen; bowels irregular, at times costive; stools slimy, not unfrequently tinged with blood; belly swollen and hard; urine turbid; respiration occasionally difficult, and accompanied by hiccough; cough sometimes dry and convulsive; uneasy and disturbed sleep, with grinding of the teeth; temper variable, but generally irritable, &c.

Whenever the above symptoms are found to exist, DR. McLANE'S VERMIFUGE MAY BE DEPENDED UPON TO EF-ECT A CURE.

The universal success which has attended the adminis-The universal success which has attended the administration of this preparation has been such as to warrant us in pledging ourselves to the public to RETURN the MONEY in every instance where it proves ineffectual, "providing the symptoms attending the sickness of the child or adult warrant the supposition of worms being the cause." In all cases the medicine to be given in strict accordance with the directions.

We pledge ourselves to the public that Dr. McLane's Vermiffuge does not contain Mercury in any Form; and that it is an innocent preparation, and not capable of doing the slightest injury to the most tender infant.

IRECTIONS .- Give a child from two toten years old, a teaspoonful in as much sweetened water every morning, fasting; if it purges through the day, well; but if not, repeat it again in the evening. Over ten, give a little more; under two, give less. To a full grown person, give two teaspoonsful.

Beware of Counterfeits and all Articles purporting to be Dr. McLane's.—The great popularity of DR. McLANE'S GENUINE PREPARATIONS has induced unprincipled persons to attempt palming upon the public counterleit and interior articles, in consequence of which the proprietors have been forced to adopt every possible guard against fraud. Purchasers will please pay attentions the belle in the proprietory of the public of the proprietors have been forced to adopt every possible guard against fraud. Purchasers will please pay attentions the belle in the public of t tention to the following marks of genuineness.

1st.—The external wrapper is a fine Steel Engraving, with the signatures of C. McLANE, and FLEMING BROS.

2d.—The directions are printed on fine paper, with a water mark as follows: "Dr. McLane's Celebrated Vermifuge and Liver Pills, Fleming Bross, Proprietors." This water mark can be seen by holding up the paper to the light.

The LIVER PILLS have the name stamped on the lid of the box, in red wax.

PREPARED ONLY BY

FIFMING BROS., Pittsburgh,

SOLE PROPRIETORS OF DR. McLANE'S LIVER PILLS, VERMIFUGE & LUNG SYRUP.

ISold by Dealers Everywhere.

NORRIS & PUSEY,

DEALERS IN

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS

AND MACHINERY,

GARDEN & FIELD SEEDS.

GENERAL COMMISSION MESCHANTS,

GRAIN, HAY & COUNTRY PRODUCE,

141 PRATT STREET, BALTIMORE, MD.

Would call the attention of their friends and customers to their large and general stock of Goods, comprising nearly every article of utility wanted by the Farmer and Gardener. We will name a few of the most prominent, viz:

WESTINGHOUSE HORSE POWERS, THRESHERS & CLEANERS; The Celebrated TRIPLE GEARED HORSE POWERS, and a variety of PLAIN THRESHING MACHINES.

Clover Hullers and Cleaners—Corn Shellers of the various sizes for Hand and Horse Power—ROCKAWAY & VAN WICKLE WHEAT FANS—

BICKFORD & HUFFMAN'S GRAIN DRILLS, Woods' Unrivalled Self-Raking Reaping Machines and

Woods' Unrivalled Self-Raking Reaping Machines and Wood's World Renowned Mowing Machines,

Harrison's French Burr Plantation Corn and Wheat Mills, of which there are none better—PLOWS, Plow Castings, Harrows, and Cultivators, of every description—Horse Wheel Rakes, Revolving Horse Rakes, Guanos and every description of Harvesting Tools. Agricultural Hardware of all kinds, Hollow Ware, Pots, Ovens, Spiders, Agricultu-

ral Boilers, &c.—Washing Machines & Clothes Wringers.
Churns of various kinds—very superior Grindstones—Canal,
Garden, Stone and Coal Barrows.

We would call special attention to our stock of Superior

FRESH GARDEN AND FIELD SEEDS,

of our own importation and of American growth.

Catalogues furnished upon application. We tender thanks to our old patrons and respectfully solicit a trial of new ones.

NORRIS & PUSEY,

141 PRATT STREET, BALTIMORE, MD.

IMPORTANT TO MERCHANTS, FARMERS AND PLANTERS

We have been in'ormed that the usual practice of Merchants, Farmers and Planters, in ordering their supplies of our Dr. McL·NE'S Celebrated VERMIFUGE, has been to simply write or order Vermifuge. The consequence is, that instead of the genuine Dr. McLaNE'S Vermifuge, they very frequently get one or other of the many worthless preparations called Vermifuge now before the public. We therefore beg leave to urge upon the planter the propriety and importance of invariably writing the name in full, and to advise their lactors or agents that they will not receive any other than the genuine Dr. McLane's Celebrated Vermifuge, prepared by Fleming Brothers, Pittsburgh, Pa.

We would also advise the same precaution in ordering

popularity of these Pills, as a specific or cure for Liver Com-plaint, and all the bilious derangements so prevalent in the plaint, and all the billous derangements so prevalent in the South and South West, has induced the venders of many worthless nostrums to claim for their preparations similar medicinal virtues. Be not deceived! Da. McLANE'S CELEBRATED LIVER PILLS are the original and only reliable remedy for Liver Complaints that has yet been discovered, and we urge the planter and merchant, as he values his own and the health of those depending on him, to be careful in ordering. Take neither Vermiluge nor Liver Pills unless you are sure you are getting the genuine Da. McLANE'S, prepared by

FLEMING BROTHERS, Pittsburgh, Pa.

DR. McLANE'S

CELEBRATED LIVER PILLS,

FOR THE CURE OF

Heptatis or Liver Complaint, Dyspepsia and Sick Headache.

The Liver is much more frequently the seat of disease than is generally supposed. The function it is designed to perform, and on the regular execution of which depends not only the general health of the body, but the powers of the stomach, bowels, brains, and the whole nervous system, shows its vast and vital importance to human health. When the Liver is seriously diseased, it in fact not only deranges the vital functions of the body, but exercises a powernot easily be described. It has so close a connection with other diseases, and manifests itself by so great a variety of symptoms, of a most doubt ul character, that it misleads more physicians, even of great eminence, than any other vital organ. The intimate connection which exists between the liver and the brain, and the great dominion which I am persuaded it exercises over the passions of markind, convince me that many unfortunate beings have committed acts of deep and criminal atrocity, or become what fools terms hypochoudriacs, from the simple fact of a diseased state of the Liver. I have long been convinced that more than one-half of the complaints which occur is.

In offering to the public Dr. McLANE'S CELEBRATED LIVER PILL, as a remedy for Liver and Bilious
Complaints, we presume no apology will be needed. The
great prevalence of Liver, Complaint and Bilious Diseases of
all kinds, throughout the United States, and peculiarly in
the West and South, where, in the majority of cases, the
patient is not within the reach of a regular physician, requires that some remedy should be provided, that would
not in the least impair the constitution and yet be safe and
effectual. That such is the true character of McLANE'S
LIVER PILLS, there can be no doubt. The testimony we
lay before you, and the great success which has invariably
attended their use, will, we think, be sufficient to convince
the most incredulous. It has been our sincere wish, that
these Pills should be fairly and fully tested, and stand or
fall by the effects produced: That they have been so tested, and that the result has been in every respect favorable,
we call thousands to witness who have experienced their
beneficial effects.

Dr. McLANE'S LIVER PILLS are not held forth or recommended (like most of the popular medicines of the
day,) as universal cure-alls, but simply for LIVER COMPLAINTS, and those symptoms connected with a deranged state of the liver. I will enumerate some of them.

In diseased state of the liver. I will enumerate some of them.
Howevier the Menses, Deranged state of the Boult, and is country, are to be considered as having them.

Symptoms he Menses, Deranged state of the Bowles, Irritable and Vindictive Feelings and Passions,
from trifling and inadequate causes, of which we afterwords feelashamed; last, though not least, would be of the diseased liver. This is trufurther of the disease enumerated under the head of Coxsurprior, have their seat in a diseased liver. This is frusite, the diseased liver.

Symptoms of a Diseased Liver.—Pain in the right
diseased state of the liver. I will enumerate some of them.

Howers feelands and leaves of the instance of the share in a disease

PREPARED ONLY BY

FLEMING BROS., Pittsburgh, Pa.

SOLE PROPRIETORS OF DR. McLANE'S LIVER PILLS, VERMIFUGE AND LUNG SYRUP.

SOLD BY DEALERS EVERYWHERE.

INSPECTION REPORTS OF PACIFIC GUANO.

Office of General Agency of Soluble Pacific Guano Co. JOHN S. REESE & CO., 71 South St., Baltimore, Gen'l Agts.

The samples were taken from commercial packages as discharged, by the chemists, and hence represent the Guano as actually brought into market.

The importance of this branch of trade to the agriculture of the country demands that it should be placed on a basis above adventurous enterprise. To promote this object, consumers should require regular inspection analysis, by competent and responsible chemists, who are known to the public; the samples to be taken from trade packages by the same, and duly certified. Until manufacturers and agents are required by public sentiment to do this, both the legitimate trade and consumers are exposed to imchemists, and the result published, amount to but little. That analysis only is valuable to the public which represents actual cargoes in packages for mar-

With a view to place the trade on a basis commensurate with its public importance, the PACIFIC

Attention is invited to the annexed reports of in- | GUANO COMPANY, at heavy expense, instruct us, spection analysis of six cargoes of Pacific Guano to have every cargo of their Guano duly inspected (embracing last arrivals,) consigned to this Agency upon arrival. The results of late arrivals are hereaft discharged at our wharf. whom the inspection was made.

Intelligent merchants, farmers and planters, will once perceive the superior value of this Guano.

The elements here given are those which alone constitute the value of all Guano and other fertili-

Having no data from which to make comparison. we can only assert from a general knowledge of the composition of most articles offered in our markets and from a knowledge of the source and cost of raw material, that there are none with which we are acquainted that can compare in value with Soluble Pacific Guano; and although it commands a highposition. Incidental analysis of samples handed to er price, it is cheaper by 20 to 30 per cent.; in evichemists, and the result published, amount to but dence of which we recommend 20 per cent, less by weight to be used per acre than of any fertilizer sold at less or the same price per ton, and no more per acre than those selling at 20 to 40 per cent. more per ton, not excepting *Peruvian Guano*.

Inspection analysis of six cargoes of Soluble Pacific Guano, made for JOHN S. REESE & CO.

Names of Cargoes.	Per-cent. Animal matter.	Per-cent. Ammonia yielded.	Per-cent. of Bone Phosphate Soluble.	Per-cent. Bone Phosphate of Lime.	By whom inspected.
Sch. Lacon. Sch. Paladium Sch. Fly-away. Sch. Ira Laffrenier Sch. Clara W. Elwell. Sch. Mary E. Amsden.	39.71 35.11 37.83 40 55	3 40 3 65 3 52 3.41 3.63 3.21	17.07 15 76 12 90 15.10 15.19 14.79	24.32 24.71 28.40 24.51 28.75 28.08	Dr. Liebig. Dr. Liebig. Dr. Liebig. Dr. Piggot. Dr. Piggot. Dr. Piggot.
Average of Six Cargoes,	38.90	3.47	15 13	26.46	

The original manuscript of above may be seen at our office

Baltimore, 1866.

JOHN S. REESE & CO.

Note. - Pacific Guano weighs 65 lbs. per bushel, which is 15 to 20 per cent. less than the Super Phosphates of Lime, hence in its application farmers must not estimate quantity by bulk, but by weight, else they will apply less per acre than is intended.

J. S. R. & CO. J. S. R. & CO.

We will give a money guarantee of the purity of lbs. of acid dissolved bone, or super Phosphate, bethis article. It is unsteamed, unburnt bone, reduced to the fineness of Flour.

100 lbs. contains 33 lbs. of animal matter, and yields 42 lbs. actual ammonia, which is all that per-

tains to raw bone.

greatly impaired. When steamed, they can be made tolerably fine by ordinary means. They may be detected by their peculiar white appearance and the absence of odor. Bone Flour burns with a quick blaze when thrown on a fire; not so with bone. These are important facts for farmers.

100 lbs. Flour of Bone contains the value of 150

cause one-third of properly dissolved bone is acid and water. Flour of Bone is as quick and active as Super Phosphate or dissolved bone, and is consequently worth at least 25 per ct. more per ton.— We recommend 250 lbs. per acre, where 300 lbs. Su-per Phosphate or dissolved bones would be applied.

and the Southern States,

No. 71 South Street, Baltimore.